The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5646. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

A Peaceful "Twenty-sixth" in Paris.

Disraeli, Mazzini's Ally, Appointed to Office in England.

Threatened Resignation of the Regent Serrano.

THE LATEST MAIL ADVICES FROM SPAIN.

Rapid Progress of the Republican Insurrection.

Extent of the Rebellion and Its Effects.

FRANCE.

Tranquillity in Paris—Precautions by the Government—The Emperor in the Streets in an Open Carriage.

PARIS, Oct. 26—Noon.—The city as entirely tranquil. The Government has taken great precautions to guard against disorder, but no manifestation is likely to occur.

PARIS, Oct. 26—6 P. M.—The city has remained perfectly tranquil up to this hour. The threatened demonstration has not been made, and no disturbance whatever has occurred. The Emperor went out this afternoon in an open carriage, and drove through some of the principal streets.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Appointments to Minor Offices—A Steamship Change.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—ACTON S. AYRTON succeeds Mr. LAYARD as Commissioner of Works and Buildings. JAMES STANSFELD, M. P., has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, vice Mr. AYRTON, and Mr. GORDON replaces the Right Hon. JAMES MONCRIEFF as Lord Advocate of Scotland.

[Mr. AYRTON is member of Parliament for the Tower Hamlets, and has been an office seeker for some years. Mr. GLADSTONE for the first time rewarded his exertions on behalf of his party, which even now are not highly appreciated. Mr. STANSFELD's appointment is scarcely a promotion, except in point of salary. He will now receive £2,500 a year instead of £1,600.]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—The steamship *Nemesis*, built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, will sail on Saturday next for New-York, having been substituted for the steamship *China*, which was to have sailed on that day.

SPAIN.

Threatened Resignation of the Regent.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—It is reported that Marshal SERRANO threatens to resign the Regency in case of a rupture between the Unionists and Progressists.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.

The Cunard steamship *Scotia*, which left Liverpool, Oct. 13, and Queenstown, Oct. 15, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those at hand by the *City of Brussels*.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Progress of the Republican Insurrection—Sanguinary Conflict at Saragossa—Gravity of the Situation as Revealed by the Government Decrees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869.

Some idea of the extent of the present Republican insurrection may be formed from the fact that it has already extended itself to the following Provinces: Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, Gerona, Oviedo, Orense, Coruna, Logrono, Huesca, Saragossa, Salamanca, Valladolid, Valencia, Castillon de la Plana, Murcia, Alicante, Albacete, Cuenca, Jaen, Cuenca, Ciudad Real, Zamora, Toledo, Granada, Malaga, Cadiz and Seville. The Government reports its decline in the bulk of these, but its statement must be received with reserve. We get no Republican accounts at all, as the heavy hand of the Censor of the Press is laid on all the papers of that party. Many have been entirely suppressed, others suspended, others prosecuted, and all are obliged to write with the greatest caution.

THE FIGHTING AT SARAGOSSA.

The long-delayed mails from Saragossa turned up yesterday, and from the newspapers of that city I extract the following interesting account of the terrible fighting which has been going on there. At 1 o'clock on Wednesday last, the 6th inst., the Civil Governor issued the following string of edicts, which seem to have inaugurated, if they did not provoke, the outbreak. Certainly no measures more calculated to produce it could have been resorted to, especially in a city where the bulk of its 70,000 inhabitants are ardent Republicans.

DECREE.

Don Eduardo de la Lomas y Santos, Governor of this Province, makes known:

That the Republican Party being in arms, and in open rebellion against the form of government which the Constituent Assembly, in the exercise of its sovereignty, has decreed, it has become necessary to suspend the constitutional guarantees, and to prepare to resist with a strong hand the disturbers of public order. In this critical situation all the armed militias which have comprehended their duties, following the loyal example of that of Madrid, have hastened to manifest to the Government their adhesion and to offer it their firm support.

Unfortunately, in Saragossa the same course has not been pursued. A large portion of the citizen militia have maintained rather a suspicious reserve toward the authority which I exercise as the representative of His Highness the Regent of the Kingdom. I would be justified from the single fact, even if I were not in possession of others of a most important and confidential character, in regarding that portion of the citizen militia as adverse to the present order of things and disposed to favor the enemies of public tranquility and repose. Such a state of things must not continue longer. Comprehending the imperious necessity which exists of reorganizing the citizen forces referred to, and exercising the discretional powers which have been conferred upon me, I decree as follows:

1. The Milian Guard of the Volunteers of Liberty, of this city, are dissolved, and will be immediately reorganized.

2. Within the period of six hours, counting from 3 o'clock this afternoon, the hour of the publication of this decree, the Volunteers must deliver up their arms at the Ayuntamiento of the University and their artillery to the Commissioners of the Provincial Deputation charged to receive them.

3. The Captains of companies in the first place and the Commandants of battalions in the second, will be personally responsible for the delivery of all the arms they have received, and which must be numbered, registered and marked, and also for any excuse which the individuals of their respective commands may commit.

4. The tricornes, cartridge-boxes and other military effects belonging to the disolved militias will be delivered by the respective head masters to the Commissioners in the Artillery Park.

5. Those who in opposition to the foregoing articles would attempt to disturb the public peace, will be arrested and tried summarily, conformably to article 3 of the Martial law of the 15th of April, 1821, put in force by my order of 6th inst.

EDUARDO DE LA LOMAS.

SARAGOSSA, Oct. 6, 1869.

DECREE.

Exercising the discretionary faculties which the suspension of the constitutional guarantees confers, I decree as follows:

1. They are civilians, whatever may be their form or regulations, provided they are in accordance with the form of government established by the Constitution of the Spanish nation, decreed and sanctioned by the Cortes Constituyentes on the 1st July, are dissolved.

2. Those who commence the foregoing order will be dissolved by the public forces, arrested and tried as disturbers of public order.

EDUARDO DE LA LOMAS.

SARAGOSSA, Oct. 6, 1869.

DECREE.

Contrary to what I had a right to hope, the Corporation of this city, which is a model of sensitiveness and of decision in the cause of liberty and order, have not responded to their traditional antecedents by placing themselves in the present critical circumstances by the side of the Government—a proceeding which would have been an energetic and explicit protest against these evil connections who under the shadow of the Republican banner seek to destroy the liberty which has cost the country so much blood and so many sacrifices. The silence of the Municipal Corporation at such a time explains clearly that if not all, at least the greater part, of its members approve in their hearts, and would help the scandalous rebellion which, without any justifying reason, is to-day disturbing the public tranquillity.

For this reason, and in the exercise of the discretional faculties which the suspension of the constitutional guarantees gives me, I decree as follows:

1. The Ayuntamiento of this capital is dissolved. I reserve to myself the nomination of their temporary substitutes (interino.)

EDUARDO DE LA LOMAS.

SARAGOSSA, Oct. 6, 1869.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

The following accounts of the subsequent events are thus detailed in the *Ceo de Aragon*:

"The Captain-General having ordered the reorganization of the citizen militia, a great deal of agitation was observable among the population. It was increased by the entrance into the city of forty or fifty prisoners belonging to the rebel parties of PEDROLA and GATTUS, in custody of the civil guard. At 2:30 in the afternoon barricades were erected and they opened fire, which continued to the early part of this morning in the Barrios of San Pablo, in which the people fired from the streets which meet at the market, and from the Tower of San Pablo, which they occupied early in the afternoon. The fighting had been prolonged in the parishes of San Miguel and La Magdalena, where it commenced at the same time as in San Pablo, and lasted all the night with short intervals. It was renewed with great intensity during this morning up to 10 o'clock, at which hour it ceased, the people, as we are told, retiring by the port near the Tower of Bruil, from which point they crossed the Ebro on pontoons. We cannot to-day give further details, but will try to do so to-morrow. Neither can we report the casualties, which, we believe, are numerous, and which we deplore, for the blood shed is Spanish blood, and the blood of Spanish Liberals! On both sides the combat was carried on with the valor natural to Spaniards. At midday a battalion of the Ingenieros arrived, and more forces are expected. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the alarm was revived by firing made from the top of the Coso, but at 6, the hour in which we close this, it has completely ceased."

The same paper reports as follows on the next day:

"Continuing the *résumé* we gave yesterday of the events which have taken place in this capital, what we have it in our power to add to-day (Sept. 8) is as follows: It was 11:30 and not 10 in the morning when the barricades formed in the Plaza de San Miguel, Calles del Heroismo and Cadena and Puerta del Duque de la Victoria were taken by the troops, after a prolonged struggle, in which the greatest bravery was displayed on both sides. At 2:30 in the afternoon the Captain-General, accompanied by some of his staff and a small escort, passed through the Plaza de Salamero. Some shots were fired at him by the people. This gave rise to the renewal for a quarter of an hour of the combat, which had ceased in the morning. The rest of the afternoon and also the night were passed tranquilly. The troops of the garrison were reinforced by two battalions of Ingenieros, one battalion of Cazadores and a squadron of cavalry, and the city was occupied militarily. In the first hours of the morning some prisoners were taken. Those captured during the combat exceeded 150.

The accounts we have heard respecting the persons said to have been at the head of the movement are so very contradictory that we shall not make any allusion to them to-day.

During the combat some of the peasantry from the neighboring populations made for the city, but bodies of cavalry had been skillfully placed by Captain-General BASSOLS and effectually impeded their entrance. We come now by way of an appendix, which we will amplify if necessary hereafter, to the saddest part of our narrative, for it grieves and distresses us to have to detail the losses on both sides, when we remember that all were sons of one country, and all Liberals, who were yesterday engaged in deadly strife. According to the best data we have been able to procure, the army had eighteen killed and seventy-five wounded. Of these six are officers and two of Captains. Of the people twenty-two killed and nine wounded were picked up in the streets and carried to the Civil Hospital. Among them were some women and children, innocent victims of the struggle. This estimate does not include the dead and wounded in private houses, the number of whom is not known."

The Captain-General, when he took the direction of the city, issued the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION.

"The Republican Party having risen in open rebellion against the Government established by the Cortes Constituyentes, the latter, in the exercise of its sovereignty, has authorized His Highness the Regent of the Kingdom to declare the nation in a state of war, and as in the district under my command there have risen in arms small parties, who, although they are approaching their annihilation, do not the less deplore alarm among the peaceful inhabitants, depletude in property-holders, and terror in the middle of the hamlet, for the rebels abandon themselves to assassination, robbery and all sorts of vandalic excesses, in exercise of the facilities conceded to me by the Government of His Highness the Regent of the Kingdom, and in virtue of the civil Governor having resigned his command to me, I decree as follows:

1. That this city and the territory comprehended in the military district of Aragon are declared in a state of siege.

2. Those who, under any pretense, disturb public order, disobey the decrees of the Cortes, the authorities and the orders emanating from the Government of His Highness the Regent, will be tried by an ordinary Council of War, according to the law of the 15th April, 1821, and punished according to its prescriptions.

3. Those who destroy telegraphic wires and obstruct railways, as also the authorities who fail to give information of the movements of rebel parties, or who fail to give to the columns of the army the intelligence and assistance which may be deemed necessary, will be considered as disturbers of public order and subjected to the said law of the 15th of April, 1821.

4. Those who commit exactions in money or effects which belong to the public finances will be responsible for the offense to the nation and considered as defrauders of the same without prejudice to the personal responsibility which will be exacted from them according to the law.

5. The civil and judicial authorities will continue in the free exercise of their respective functions, although always dependent on the military authorities in respect to the fulfillment of this edict.

JOAQUIN BASSOLS.

SARAGOSSA Oct. 7, 1869.

PROCLAMATION.

In virtue of the powers with which I am invested by this part of the Province of Aragon, being in a state of siege, I decree as follows:

1. In the space of four hours from the publication of this decree, all the arms remaining in the possession of the volunteers subject to reorganization, which have not as yet been delivered to the authorities, must be given up.

2. When the said period has expired, domiciliary visits will be made, and the persons in whose possession arms are found will be delivered to the Council of War, to be tried and punished according to the law of the 15th April, 1821.

3. In view of the outrageous attack committed on a soldier of this garrison, who was peacefully mixed up in various groups in the Calle de Mesa, all assemblies of more than five persons are prohibited. The groups which exceed this number will be dissolved by the armed forces if they disobey the first summons to dispersion.

Saragossans! As honorable and peaceful men ought not to be confounded with the enemies of order and liberty, apply yourselves to your occupations, avoid those who seek to disturb order, and thus render more explicit and less difficult the fulfillment of the law.

JOAQUIN BASSOLS.

SARAGOSSA, Oct. 7, 1869.

PROCLAMATION.

The total number of arms received by the volunteers not having as yet been delivered up, and in view of the perfidious treachery, in the act of resistance to the troops, armed with muskets and all kinds of weapons, in virtue of the powers with which I am invested I decree:

1. That within one hour, which will conclude at nine to-day, all firearms in the hands of the people must be given up.

2. Those who are authorized to use arms must also present themselves with their authorization, which will in due time be returned to them if they are personally known for their respect for order and good conduct.

3. Domiciliary visits will be made when the above said period has expired. The inhabitants will have to place their arms at the armed forces, politely with the disposition.

4. Those who infringe any of these articles and with whom arms are found on visiting, will be taken prisoners and tried by a military council, as disturbers of public order, according to article 3 of the Martial law of the 15th of April, 1821.

JOAQUIN BASSOLS.

SARAGOSSA, Oct. 8, 1869.

PROCLAMATION.

SARAGOSSANS! In a few hours order has been conquered which filled this city with confusion and terror. Well, conformably to the law of the 15th April, 1821, I shall proceed to the trial and punishment of those who, forgetting of their country, have

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rush to the verge of a precipice your precious liberties! Peaceful citizens: Return to your usual occupations! Let tranquillity be restored! Confide in the valor of the brave army and in the zeal and energy which in watching over your security will ever be displayed by your Captain-General.

JOAQUIN BASSOLS.

SARAGOSSA, Oct. 8, 1869.

All was quiet at Saragossa at the last accounts, and the city was occupied militarily.

THE CORTES.

Since the withdrawal of the Republican minority the proceedings in the Cortes have had no interest for your readers, except on yesterday, when the House passed a vote of thanks to the "heroes of Tunas," as they are called. Two of the Porto Rico Deputies spoke on this occasion, being the first on which we have seen the Colonial representatives in the Cortes. But Cuba is quite out of men's thoughts for the moment, for the insurrection at home claims all their attention.

Worthlessness of the Frequent Reports—The Fight at Saragossa—Bravery of the Insurgents—The Terrible Scenes in the Town of Walls—Fright of the People—Destruction of Property and Murders.

From Another Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869.

The Government accounts which reach you of the progress of the Republican insurrection are, I need not tell you, very little to be depended upon. You will remember that previous to the triumph of the Revolution in September, 1868, the Government organs kept the public mystified up to the last moment, and it was only when the possession of the railway and telegraph lines had passed from the control of the authorities that the actual facts became known. As the Government of ISABELLA did then, the pseudo-constitutional Government of SERRANO, PRIM & Co. is doing now. Here in Madrid we know but little of what is passing in the Provinces, except what the *Gaceta* chooses to tell us, and that, I need not add, is almost always one-sided. Thus, on the 9th, that veracious organ informed us that all the insurgents of Catalonia were in full rout, and now we learn that they have again made their appearance in different villages of the Province. At Tornel there has been a fresh rising, and the Federal Republic has been proclaimed. A large body of troops has been sent there. The fight at Saragossa was a sanguinary affair. The insurgents were only 600 in number, while the troops amounted to 1,000. The former displayed the greatest bravery. They captured a cannon after cutting down the artillerymen and soldiers who guarded it. The fight lasted over thirty hours, and was only put an end to by the artillery battering down a number of houses from whence the insurgents kept up a murderous fire. This was a work of some time, for the Spanish houses are built like fortresses. It is stated that upward of 200 men were killed in the struggle, and the number of wounded may consequently be estimated at five times that number.

CRUEL ACTS OF THE INSURGENTS.

The statements which reach us concerning the events which have taken place in the town of Walls, give a highly-colored and perhaps not altogether faithful account of the acts committed by the insurgents. When reduced to the strict limits of truth they will be found bad enough. The "terrorists," for such, it is stated, the members of the Republican Club call themselves, began their operations by killing in the street two of the wealthiest proprietors in the place. After this, under the pretence of searching for arms, they sacked their houses and burned their furniture on the public square. A notary, named GAY was served in the same manner. From Señor PRAT, a lawyer and a member of the Departmental Council, they took a sum of $2,000, and burned all his papers, including a number of important notarial acts. The manufactory of Señor CASTELLET was set on fire, and the house of Señor ARNET, the lawyer, was also pillaged and burned to the ground. Then, learning that its owner was concealed in a neighboring house, the band hunted him out, and, after dragging him through the streets, put him to death by shooting him. Señor FERRERA, another lawyer, was next taken out and murdered in cold blood. A scene that would have moved any but the hardest hearts followed these atrocities. Señor DASCA, a notary, who had rendered himself obnoxious, had prudently taken to flight, knowing the fate that was in store for him. The terrorists surrounded his house, but on entering it found only Mme. DASCA and her son, an only child. They demanded money from her, and obtained a sum of about $1,000. Not satisfied with this, they insisted on getting more, and as she was unable to comply with their demands they took young DASCA and dragged him through the streets to murder him. The unfortunate mother threw herself between her boy and his assassins, covered him with her body, and told them that to kill him they must first kill her. The scene is described as having been tragic and touching in the extreme. The supplications of the wretched mother were at last successful, and she was allowed to carry her boy home with her. Both are said to be still suffering from the shock of this terrible scene. The house of Señor GRAU, the notary, was next pillaged and burned. Then followed the sack and destruction of the residence of Señor HOUBE, notary and advocate. Señor HOUBE had concealed himself with a sum of about $600. He was smoked out of his hiding place, dragged through the streets and shot. Señor ONAFRE, a merchant, was shot while he was seated at his supper table. Señors PADIO and BO were killed in the same manner. Fifteen of the richest merchants were stripped of everything they had, and their houses completely sacked.

One of the bankers of the town, M. MONCASER, was visited by three chiefs of the band, who went to him to demand arms in the name of the sovereign people. As soon as they entered the house they demanded money. He handed to two of the chiefs a sum amounting to nearly $1,100. The third chief guarded the door. When he learned that his two comrades had received the above sum he went and denounced them as thieves, and then consistently got three other terrorists to join him and to go and exact a similar sum. The scoundrels having extorted the amount, went to a *cabaret* to drink and gamble. They were killed while thus engaged, but the banker did not succeed in recovering his money.

THE ASSASSIN MURILLO.

Such are the stories which reach us here of the proceedings of the insurgents. I do not seek to extenuate them, but I am justified in saying that they are to be received with reserve. There would be nothing extraordinary in them, however, in a country one of the most eminent statesmen of which, Señor OLOZAGA, writes to a criminal of the deepest dye a letter expressive of his sympathy and of his intention to try and obtain his pardon. In order to give you some idea of the light in which the crime of assassination is regarded in Spain, let me give you a few particulars respecting this man MURILLO, for whom the Spanish Minister in Paris is interceding.

After committing eight successive murders on the Peninsula, none of them, be it remarked, political, Señor OLOZAGA'S *protégé* succeeded in escaping the civil guards who were on his track, and in crossing the Pyrenees. He had scarcely entered France when he scaled and broke into the first story of a country house inhabited by a master and his servant. On entering the bedroom of the latter he awoke him by plunging a dagger to the hilt in his back, hoping by this means the more readily to overcome the resistance of the master. The wounded man, however, by a desperate effort succeeded in seizing the assassin and throwing him out of the window. The unfortunate young man escaped shortly after. This murder, the ninth of Señor MURILLO'S control of the character, excited all the more [illegible] from the fact that the victim was a decided [illegible] and had supported the Revolution of 1868. The [illegible] of the Viceroy of Spain, Marshal SERRANO, [illegible] the escape of their young [illegible] have

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more fascinatingly than those of Spain, pursued and caught the murderer, and he was brought before the Audiencia Court at Pau and condemned to death. It is just at this stage that the letter of Señor OLOZAGA to his worthy compatriot under its appearance. The commencement of this epistle is characteristic.

"You are a Spaniard," writes the Minister, "and you have been condemned to death. I represent Spain in this Empire, and I have been much moved at the sight of you when you are near the guillotine. This will explain to you now which I interest myself in your fate, but I ought not to tell you just now of all the steps that I am taking to save your life. It is my duty, and at the same time my greatest desire. Nevertheless I fear that I shall not be able to obtain the pardon that I have solicited from the Emperor."

Further on the Minister says:

I should like to procure you some distraction such as that of smoking, for example, if you are in the habit of it, or some other amusement that might be permitted to you in prison. I have given orders that your desires in this regard may be satisfied at my expense. Do not drink much, for if it seems agreeable in your situation to lose one's reason somewhat, it is a horrible torment to recover it and to see distinctly and close to one the supreme moment.

Think of this last hour, but think also that there is a man to whom his own misfortunes have rendered life bitter, and who, nevertheless, if he can save you, will esteem himself happy, and desire to live to be useful to unfortunates like you.

Your affectionate,

S. DE OLOZAGA.

When I saw this letter first copied from a French paper, I thought it a hoax, but as it has since found extensive circulation and not been repudiated by the writer, I am justified in accepting it as genuine. I leave you to make your own comments upon it.

Let me add that the sympathy of Señor OLOZAGA for "unfortunates" of this class is anything but singular among the political men of Spain. One of the first acts performed by PRIM when he obtained the Ministry of War, was to promote to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel an officer who was condemned to the galleys some eight or ten years ago, for one of the most cold-blooded murders that figure in the judicial records of a country heavily stained with crime. This man, to her credit be it said, Queen ISABELLA resolutely refused to pardon, despite the pressure brought to bear on her by the family of the criminal. He only ventured to return to Madrid after the revolution of September, and is now among the most devoted of the mercenaries who surround PRIM'S person.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

Louis Napoleon Interviewed—His Hopes for His Dynasty.

The journal *Paris*, in its political column, reproduces the terms of a conversation which, it says, took place in 1867, at the time of the Exhibition, between the Emperor of the French and Mr. R——, the head of a United States family with whom LOUIS NAPOLEON has remained ever since his residence in America on terms of affectionate intimacy. "It was," says that journal, "shortly after an illness of the Prince Imperial. Fears had been entertained that his life was in danger, and the Emperor, who adores his son, was still haunted by the phantoms of the child's malady. "If I had had the misfortune," said His Majesty, to lose him, and if I had been convinced of the impossibility of having another direct heir, I should certainly have put into execution an extraordinary project. I should have given France the privileges, liberties and institutions of a Republic; I should have decided to become the first citizen of my country, after having restored to it all that the necessities of policy have compelled me to deprive it of for a time; in a word, I should have rendered it possible, after me, any other form of government than the republican, the only one which, wisely understood and applied by an energetic Power, suits the temperament of the French people. But the dream must be renounced, as a father has no right to destroy his son's prospects. I shall endeavor to find the means of reconciling the principles which seem incompatible—the Empire and Liberty. My heirs will reign, and France will only lose a distinctive epithet, the name of a Republic."

Victor Hugo on the Crisis—A Present Insurrection Discountenanced.

M. VICTOR HUGO has written the following letter to the Paris *Siècle*:

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.

MY DEAR FRIEND AND FORMER COLLEAGUE: I receive the *Siècle*. I read your article, which touches me, honors me, and surprises me. I thank you for giving me an opportunity of putting an end to a mistake. In the first place, I am a mere reader of the *Rappel*. I thought I had said so plainly enough to make it unnecessary to repeat it. In the second place, I have not recommended, and do not recommend any manifestation for the 26th of October. I have fully approved of the *Rappel* when it called upon the members of the Left for a manifestation in which the people of Paris could take part, demonstration essentially pacific and without arms, like the demonstrations of the people of London in such a case, like the demonstration of 130,000 Fenians at Dublin a few days ago—that is what the *Rappel* wanted. But as the Left holds aloof, the people must hold back too. The people haven't a standpoint to go to votes. Therefore no manifestation. Right is on the people's side; violence on the Government's side. Let us give no pretext to the Government to use violence against right. On the 26th of October no one must go down into the streets. The obvious result of the present state of things must be the abolition of the oath. A solemn declaration of the representatives of the Left releasing themselves from the oath (i. e., the oath to the Emperor,) in presence of the nation, that is the real issue of the crisis—the moral and revolutionary issue. It is purposely I couple these two words. Let the people abstain, and the Chamber is paralyzed; let the representatives speak out, and the oath is abolished. These are the two recommendations I wish to make, and as you ask me what my idea is, there it is. One word more: When I recommend an insurrection, I shall be there. But on this occasion I don't recommend one. I thank you for your eloquent appeal. I reply to it in haste, and shake your hand. VICTOR HUGO.

Stone, Nichols & Stone—A Denial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following article appeared in to-day's edition of the *World*:

GRANT'S STOCK SPECULATIONS.

Yesterday afternoon our reporter called on GEORGE W. STONE, of the firm of STONE, NICHOLS & STONE, bankers, No. 57 Wall-street. It will be remembered that they are the brokers through whom it is alleged the President bought Government bonds on a margin of from [illegible] to 1 per cent in Wall-street, and sold out to JAY GOULD at a handsome profit. Mr. STONE said that he had read the statements in the *World* that the firm had bought and sold stocks for General GRANT, but he did not wish to deny it. He did not wish to say anything about the matter unless called upon to do so by the proper (legal) authority. The affair was none of his. He had never done anything that was improper, which he was ashamed of. If it was scandal about concerning the President, which might be set at rest by his denying that it was true, he did not propose to make any such denial. He proposed to let matters take their course. He unfactored the position in which this placed the President.

The facts are: A man called at my office yesterday, and asked if I had read the article in the *Saturday Review*, referring to STONE, *Martin & STONE* as brokers for General GRANT, &c. I told him I had not seen the *Saturday Review*, but that one or two articles had appeared in the *World* and *Sun* implying that STONE, NICHOLS & STONE were Mr. CORBIN'S brokers. He expressed surprise at this, and thought there must be some mistake about it, as he was a reporter for the *World* and had not seen anything of the kind; that on reading the article in the *Saturday Review* he had made inquiry and found that there were but two firms in Wall-street connected with the name of STONE; that he would like to ask whether we were willing to deny acting as brokers for General GRANT. I told him that if the Grand Jury or General GRANT or any party having a direct interest or any transaction through the firm of STONE, NICHOLS & CO., of which firm I was a partner, requested that we would answer fully any proper questions; that we had nothing to conceal, but that we did not acknowledge the right of newspaper reporters to question us in the matter, and that I would neither deny or acknowledge anything in regard to the articles that had appeared. He then said that he would be very glad to have a denial from us, as on searching the records in New-Jersey they had found the accusation which appeared against Mrs. GRANT without foundation. My reply was as before, that we did not acknowledge the right of newspaper correspondents to question us. This is, as far as I can recollect, the whole of the conversation between us. It was the intention of my partners, as well as of myself, to have an article published in the papers, but now I find it my duty to state positively that STONE, NICHOLS & CO. have never made a transaction of any kind or nature in which they had reason to believe or suppose that General GRANT either had or was interested in the Gold Market.

GEO. W. STONE.

WASHINGTON.

The Union and Central Pacific Railroads—Forthcoming Report of the Commission—The Public Buildings and Grounds—General Michler's Report—The New Issue of Legal Tenders—General McMahon on Lopez.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Commission which is to report finally upon the Central and Union Pacific Railroads is now writing the report, and it will be ready for submission in about a week. Upon this report depends the final acceptance of the roads by the Government, and it is already known that the Commission will recommend such acceptance, and will at the same time point out some details wherein the roads are not fully up to the required standard. To guarantee this it will be recommended that the Government take ample security. The members of the Commission are unanimous in the opinion that the roads on the whole are much better than new roads usually are.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

General MICHLER, of the Engineer Department, under whose methodical and practical supervision the duties of the Commissioner of Public Buildings are now performed, has submitted his annual report to his chief, General HUMPHREYS, from which the following extracts, relating to well-known public improvements in and around the city, are taken. In making suggestions respecting the preservation and improvement of the public squares and reservations, and in again calling attention to the establishment of a national park, General MICHLER refers to his last two annual reports, wherein the subject was thoroughly discussed, and no additional recommendations can be made. Their important relation to the hygiene of the capital, the improved appearance offered to the streets and avenues, and the greatly-enhanced value of property, not to dwell upon the means thereby furnished by the cultivation of a taste for the beautiful, are strong and sufficient arguments to continue the bestowal upon them of the care and expense required for their adornment. Owing to the very limited appropriations for the purpose but little more has been done during the fiscal year than to endeavor to keep them in passable order.

The Capitol grounds have changed but very little, owing to the smallness of the appropriation. The extension of these grounds progresses but slowly. The Smithsonian grounds require a great deal of attention, and many additional improvements are needed to make the arrangement complete and in accordance with the original design. It is to be hoped that no further cause may arise for the want of funds, and that the work may progress rapidly toward completion. The grounds of the Agricultural Department are being handsomely arranged and embellished. The monumental grounds remain unchanged. It is susceptible of very great adornment, particularly as it is located in such close proximity to the banks of the Potomac. The proposed plan for the laying out of the grounds immediately south of the White House is being executed with the very limited funds that the appropriation will admit of. It is very much to be regretted that an improvement which adds so much beauty to the surroundings of the buildings occupied by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and one which will prove of so great benefit to the public, is partially completed for the present by reason of a want of funds. The consideration of the plans submitted for the embellishment and adornment of the different reservations known as "The Mall," with a view of uniting them in one grand drive extending from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol, is respectfully asked. Lafayette, Franklin, Judiciary and Scott squares have been kept in as good condition as the very limited appropriations will admit. A new "circle" has been inclosed at the intersection of Massachusetts-avenue, Connecticut-avenue, and Pennsylvania-avenue. An additional square corresponding to Scott-square has also been laid out near the junction of Connecticut-avenue and K-street. Several triangular reservations at the crossings of Pennsylvania-avenue by some of the lateral streets, have also been inclosed. The great drought of the past Summer has not only killed many of the plants and trees, but has interfered materially with every other embellishment of the different grounds. Fountains in the reservations are therefore suggested.

AVENUES AND STREETS.—In regard to the avenues of the city it is proper that sufficient provision should be made to pay the proportional part of the expense of any improvements which have actually been or are proposed by the city authorities and which pass by or through any of the public buildings or grounds. From the very nature of the contract between the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, the Capitol was located on the banks of the Potomac, the Government is bound to take some action. The repaving of Pennsylvania-avenue is an absolute necessity. For two years Congress has neglected to appropriate any money for attending to the many and urgent repairs that it, as every one knows, requires to put it in a cleanly and healthy condition. Two men, with a horse and cart, is the entire force engaged in removing the filth which accumulates over a distance of three miles. All the approaches to the Capitol should be placed in the most complete order, for many of these are nearly impassable. The removal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot from its present site will no doubt be again agitated, and with companies that may find it to their interest to unite upon some one central position for the depot.

The White House has undergone very important and necessary repairs. Many more demand attention. Attention is again respectfully called to the report heretofore submitted upon the selection of a site for a new Presidential Mansion. Its thorough completion is imperatively demanded, and the necessary appropriation should no longer be withheld. No public building in the District conduces so much toward the health and wants of the permanent residents of the capital, and the comfort of transient visitors and Government officials who come to it for pleasure and business, as the Washington Aqueduct. It is the only safeguard against the destruction of not only private professions, but also of the immense amount of public property accumulated within the limits of a few square miles. There is a wealth of important archives stored away within these boundaries that can never be replaced should they once be destroyed.

In closing his report General MICHLER quotes from that submitted last year in regard to the aqueduct, and ends by stating that its total cost when completed will be less than four millions. The total amount of estimates furnished by General MICHLER, as needed appropriations for his use for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, is $1,144,394.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

GENERAL M'MAHON AND THE PARAGUAYANS.

General McMAHON, late Minister to Paraguay, is now in Washington, on business with the State Department. His proceedings as Minister are approved on the ground that they show his course was marked by commendable diligence, discretion, dignity and firmness. The General confirms the report of the Allies firing upon his party while with the Paraguayan flag of truce. He thinks the present position of LOPEZ is stronger than heretofore, and the announcement by the Allies of the war being ended was simply a pretext for withdrawing the invading troops. The Paraguayans conduct their war without money; make their own cannon and powder and other hostile appliances, while the women plant and gather the crops. The Uruguayans scarcely contributed a regiment to the Allied force; the Argentine Confederation four or five thousand, and the Brazilians twenty-two or twenty-five thousand more. The Paraguayan Legion new guarding, or in possession of Asuncion, numbers about two thousand men. It is composed in a small part of deserters to the Allies, with Paraguayan prisoners of war who have been compelled to enter the service, together with an equal number of Brazilians. The Provisional Government is regarded as inefficient by all who are familiar with the history, and as not promising stability. LOPEZ is represented by General McMAHON to be possessed of fine administrative abilities, and not more equal in war than his most complete defeat of the Allied Generals. The devotion of the people to their chief is without example. The people are naturally peaceful, but always ready to leave any job on the one condition which may be offered them by their Supreme Commander. The Paraguayans of [illegible] prosperity to his country by immigrants from the United States, to whom he will offer inducements to settle there by the grant of lands.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A rough estimate, so far as returns have been received, is that the public debt statement for the month ending October will show a reduction of $9,000,000.

AN EXCESS DECISION.

The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has decided that vinegars are not subject to the special tax as liquor dealers for selling their own products at the place of manufacture.

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD.

His Resignation as Assistant Treasurer—Premature Reports about the Appointment of a Successor—General Butterfield's Reasons for His Resignation.

On Monday evening, as already announced, General BUTTERFIELD forwarded his resignation as Assistant United States Treasurer to the Secretary of the Treasury, having previously notified the latter of his action by telegraph.

After his resignation became known in this City numerous persons were mentioned as having been selected to succeed him, among others Mr. JACOB D. VERMILYE, President of the Merchants' National Bank; Mr. VAN DYCK, the former Assistant Treasurer; Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD, the Superintendent of construction of the new Post Office, and Mr. JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier of the Gold Exchange Bank. A rumor was prominently circulated to the effect that Mr. VERMILYE was the fortunate man; that he had been waited on by District-Attorney PIERREPONT and Collector GRINNELL, and that the latter gentleman had tendered him Mr. BUTTERFIELD'S position on behalf of Secretary BOUTWELL. This was found to be without the slightest foundation, however, the fact being that no definite action whatever was taken in Washington yesterday in regard to the resignation or the appointment of a successor in place of General BUTTERFIELD'S. An official telegram to the above effect was received in this City early last evening, which may be regarded as the most authentic intelligence in the matter. Several motives were assigned for General BUTTERFIELD'S action, after it became publicly known, all of which had the appearance of being mere invention.

General BUTTERFIELD first demanded, as an officer of the United States Army, to have the charges which have been made against him investigated by a Court Martial. Mr. BANFIELD, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was accordingly sent here to find if such a plan was feasible, but subsequently came to the conclusion that it would be almost impossible to appoint a military tribunal to inquire into the alleged misconduct of General BUTTERFIELD in the discharge of his duties as a civil officer. The General then decided to present his resignation, as the best means for securing the desired investigation. He courts inquiry, and says he has no fear of the result. He says that his resignation will remove all obstacles in the way of an investigation, and that it will give the Government an opportunity to proceed in a fair and impartial manner in the premises.

The Case of General Butterfield in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—General BUTTERFIELD'S letter of resignation as Assistant Treasurer was received by Secretary BOUTWELL this morning, and laid before General GRANT prior to his departure for Philadelphia. The letter is withheld from publication at present by the Secretary, though General BUTTERFIELD may make it public. No action has been taken on the resignation, and probably none will be for several days; but there is little risk in saying that it will finally be accepted. It is understood that General BUTTERFIELD resigns because he cannot have an investigation in the only manner in which he conceives the facts can be fully shown. Being a military man, with military notions, he looks upon a Court of Inquiry as the only competent means whereby he can be vindicated, as well as the only tribunal under United States authority that can take sworn testimony or compel the attendance of witnesses. There is no charge against him, even at the worst, which could form a basis of action in the Courts, and an examination by the officers of the Treasury Department could not be complete or thorough enough to inculpate or vindicate him with the public, although it might answer as a basis for official action. Being still Colonel of the Fifth Infantry, he will retire upon that position, and it is understood that he will then insist upon the Court of Inquiry, which will unquestionably be granted, and the proceedings will partake very much of the same nature officially as did those of the celebrated Dyer Court. As to who will succeed to the position nothing can yet be said with accuracy. A number of names have been talked about, generally men who would probably hesitate to accept. If such a man as GEORGE S. COX, or JOHN E. WILLIAMS, or Ex-Senator FOLGER would take it, the Department and the country could feel secure that it was safe. Some such man will be looked for, and the Sub-Treasury in New-York and the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco, around which also hangs a cloud of rumored disrepute, must and will soon be placed on a footing which will command the respect and confidence of the whole country. The President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States all seem determined to accomplish this.

The Avendale Relief F

NEW MAGAZINES.

—The *North American Review* for October is just out, and contains articles on "The Genesis of Language," "The Writings of Mr. ROWLAND G. HAZARD," "Indian Migrations," "Civil Service Reform," "The Coast of Egypt and the Suez Canal," "Paraguay and the Present War," and the usual variety of "Critical Notices." Perhaps the most interesting paper is "Indian Migrations," although Mr. ADAMS is quite forcible and ingenious in his treatment of the Civil Service topic; a topic whose discussion is, we fear, for the present only academical. The Paraguay article seems a little anachronistic. Important events have occurred since it was written, and important books which the *Review* does not name have been published. Such drawbacks are, however, inseparable from Quarterlies, and must be accepted with the peculiar advantages which such periodicals likewise enjoy. Mr. JOHN FISKE's paper, "The Genesis of Language," has an appearance of elaboration and research, and we shall endeavor to give it more than a cursory examination hereafter; and the article on the Suez Canal, besides being timely and cleverly written, is rendered more intelligible and attractive by illustrations.

—The LEONARD SCOTT reprint of *Blackwood* for October has reached us, and contains several articles of attractiveness and importance. "The War in Paraguay" is a graphic review or rather epitome of Colonel GEORGE THOMPSON's excellent book on the subject. "Juventus Mundi," of course, pays its respects to Mr. GLADSTONE, and the "Great Whig Journalist" is our dear old friend—however dimmed his escutcheon by those dreadful de la Pay letters—DANIEL DE FOE. The concluding article on CHARLES READE's novels, although highly eulogistic, is undoubtedly in the main just, and it is likewise a very good piece of work in the way of critical analysis.

—The *Catholic World* for November contains a variety of articles grave and gay. Among the former are a review of the proceedings of the Free Religious Association, held in Boston last May, and a very courteous and interesting criticism upon the reply of the Presbyterian Assemblies to the Pope's letter, written by the son of a former Moderator of one of these Assemblies. "The Immutability of the Species" is the first of what promises to be an elaborate series of articles designed to show the weakness of the views of DARWIN and SPENCER in respect to the origin and development of species, and the other papers in the magazine are for the most part entertaining and instructive.

—The October number of *The Biblical Repository & Princeton Review*, edited by CHAS. HODGE, D. D., and LYMAN H. ATWATER, D. D., opens with a controversial article upon "Revelation and Inspiration," followed by readable papers upon "Christian Work in Upper Egypt," and "Recent Scholarship." The remainder of the number is occupied with the discussion of subjects which are of special interest to the Presbyterian public, which this Review represents, and a brief essay upon "Materialism," and an excellent summary of foreign literary intelligence.

—*Harper's* for November comes to us richly laden with good things and ballasted with few indifferent or weak ones. The three opening articles are of the illustrated adventure type, the best being perhaps the final installment of "A Health Trip to the Tropics," by Mr. T. C. EVANS, whose style is admirably adapted to please the readers of this popular magazine. Dr. CARROLL's contribution, "On Digestion and Food," is a capital paper, and Mr. CONWAY's, "The International Boat Race," is thoughtful and suggestive. The least satisfactory components of the number are the short stories, but we all know how very difficult a department this is to fill. None can say in buying *Harper's* that he does not get his money's worth, and possible short-coming in one respect is now, as almost always, amply made up for in others.

—Always a favorite with young people, the *Riverside Magazine* for next year is heralded by announcements that betoken greater popularity than ever. The November number is full of choice matter, and the letter press and pictures are worthy of each other. It is satisfactory to find the standards of our juvenile magazines steadily rising, affording, as it does, the solid promise of an improved literary taste for the future. Books, magazines and newspapers of the worst sensational sort would command a much worse chance in the community than they now enjoy, had the children's literature of the last generation been at once as good and as widely circulated as it is to-day.

VERMONT.

Proposed Amendments to the State Constitution—Woman's Suffrage.

The Council of Censors of Vermont have concluded their labors, and have called a State Convention, to be held on the second Wednesday in June, 1870, to act upon certain amendments to the State Constitution, which they have promulgated. These proposed amendments forbid special legislation; provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature, the State officers holding office for two years; provide for the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court by the Governor instead of the General Assembly, and extend their term of office to six years, or (if this be rejected) that they shall be elected biennially; abolish the Council of Censors; and finally declare that "hereafter women shall be entitled to vote, and with no other restrictions than the law shall impose on men." A bluder of the work of the Censors, the Burlington *Free Press* says:

"The amendments, if all should be adopted by the Convention, would make more extensive and radical changes in the Constitution of our State than any or all before adopted—would, indeed, without word or blow, introduce changes in our social as well as political fabric.

"On these amendments, under our present undemocratic form of adoption or rejection, freemen of the State cannot vote. The best, and all they can do, is to select men whom they believe they can trust to represent them in the Convention, and by the votes of such representatives, one for a town, the amendment will stand or fall. Having the constitutional power to call a Convention of such members and composition as they chose, the Council took warning by the experiment of the Council of fourteen years ago. The Convention called at that time, having been constituted on a different basis from the ancient one of a delegate from each town, did no business when it assembled except to declare itself not a properly constituted Convention, and to adjourn forthwith. The late Council has avoided risk of such a result, by calling a Convention on the old basis of a delegate from each town. The delegates will be elected at a special election next May, and will meet in June.

"Without claiming any special insight or gift of prophecy, we hazard a guess that the amendments will be disposed of about in this wise:

"The amendment forbidding private corporations will be likely to be rejected, on the ground that the end sought can be reached just as well by ordinary legislation, as by an amendment of the Constitution.

"That for biennial sessions will be "nip and tuck," with the chances in favor of its adoption.

"That for change in the mode of appointment of the Judges, we fear will be rejected. Had it been confined to a lengthening of the term of office to six years, it would probably have been adopted; but the Convention will be hardly ready, we fear, to take the selection of the Judges from the General Assembly and give it to the Governor.

"That for abolishing the Council we cannot doubt will be adopted.

"That for woman suffrage will be rejected.

Conclusion of the Trial of Dan Noble—The Jury Disagree.

From the Buffalo Advertiser, Oct. 22.

Mr. DAN NOBLE has just undergone his third trial for the Royal Insurance bond robbery. He has been tried twice in this county, on both of which occasions the jury failed to agree upon a verdict. The place of trial was then changed to Tioga County, and a special term of Court convened at Owego last week, with Judge MORGAN presiding, for the purpose of disposing of the case. Court convened on Tuesday, but the defendant did not appear until Wednesday, and the trial was not commenced until the afternoon of that day. The testimony was not as voluminous as on either of the previous trials, and the case was given to the jury on Saturday evening.

It is understood that the jury, on ballotting, stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. No change took place for several hours, during which time they repeatedly applied to the Court for further instructions. Finally, three of the four who voted for acquittal joined the eight for conviction, and the jury then stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. As neither the eleven nor the one would change their position, the jury returned into Court at 12 o'clock yesterday morning (Sunday), and were by the Court duly discharged, having been out sixteen hours and a half. Thus three trials and three disagreements have been had on the indictment. In what county the next trial is to take place we are not yet advised.

On the second trial in this county the defendant was a witness in his own behalf, and his testimony, given at that time, was given to the jury on the late trial, by the prosecutor as a part of their case, but he was not sworn as a witness, either for or against himself, at Owego. On the previous trials an *alibi* was also proved or attempted to be. On the late trial none was attempted. In several other particulars the testimony on the part of the defense was materially cut down, though not perhaps weakened, showing that they had less fear of the case on the part of the prosecution, or more faith in the jury, than on former trials.

BOSTON LITERARY MATTERS.

The Week's Publications—Jarves' "Art Thoughts"—Attractive Juveniles—Morris' "Earthly Paradise"—Extracts from Advance Sheets—"The Building of the Ship"—Houghton's and Gilder's Illustrations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 24, 1869.

The booksellers have reached their busiest season. Every week brings fresh announcements and new issues, and both in such bewildering profusion as to render a simple repetition of their titles a matter of considerable labor. The most important publications announced yesterday, came from the presses of LITTLE, BROWN & Co., and your New-York house of HURD & HOUGHTON, which has a branch in this city, or rather at Cambridge, where, it is needless to remark, the famous Riverside Press is situated. The former house issued Dr. PARKMAN's *Discovery of the Great West*, from which I have once or twice given extracts, and Mr. GLADSTONE's *Juventus Mundi*. The latter book has become thoroughly known among scholars and all who are likely to be interested by it through the reviews in both English and American journals, and of the present edition it is only necessary to say that its references to HOMER have all been carefully verified, and that it contains two hundred typographical errors less than the London edition of which it is a reprint. Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON published yesterday a very important and exceedingly interesting volume by JAMES JACKSON JARVES, entitled

ART THOUGHTS.

It chronicles the experiences and observations of an American amateur in Europe, and nearly all is new, for the first time, made public. The reader will, however, notice that the writer's remarks on American sculpture and on the genius of DORE have appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and I believe that certain other portions of the book have been published in English magazines. The Dore article was in the *Atlantic* for September, but since its appearance there a very striking closing sentence has been added. It will be recollected that Mr. JARVES' criticism of the great French artist is, on the whole, adverse—he is great in the eye of the critic, but not good. He is neither natural, truthful, nor humane, nor has he the indispensable instinct of the beautiful. The general tendency of his art is "to deepen and strengthen those proclivities of the French school which most require pruning and reforming," and here the *Atlantic* paper ended. In his book Mr. JARVES has added: "If the devil has ever created such an office as designer-in-chief to hell, it is now filled by DORE." It is very difficult to look through the pages of this book without making extracts,—every page contains something quotable, but as it is before the public, I must content myself with a single excerpt, and that a very brief one. In speaking of equestrian statues, Mr. JARVES says:

"It would be folly to consider some sculpture seriously. CLARK MILLS' equestrian statues look prodigious Congressional jokes on art, or similable ones. The idea of the gymnasium for a heroic statue given to a young man who had never seen a real one, and which must be constructed out of her own consciousness. The nation now looks for this by-play periodically at the hands of its Conscript Fathers. But the humorous success has passed when it puts the grave WASHINGTON astride a Bucephalus burlesque, with the horse's tail curling so tightly between his legs as to make him recoil, as if bracing firmly against a whirlwind. This, too, when BROWN had already shown his capacity to treat the subject so worthily in the dignified and spirited statue of Washington Square, New-York. BALL's in Boston, does more justice to the action of the horse than his rider, who sits well, is conscientiously and patiently modeled, giving a fair likeness of the original as to form and costume, but is no adequate appreciation of the heroic martial qualities, besides showing a fiddler-like movement of the right arm with the drawn sword. BALL's realism is too sturdy. His subjects are so intensely homely and external as to make one, while looking at them, all but disbelieve in the immortality of the soul. JACKSON's statues are somewhere between nature and inventives. He realizes characters and hints at considerable undeveloped force in himself. His allegorical group, to be placed over one of the gates of the reservoir of New-York, is a well-composed, decorative work, appropriate and forcible, in detail and mass."

I did not select this paragraph for its covert allusion to Miss VINNIE REAM, nor yet for its reference to a Boston sculptor and a Boston statue. Whether, I will confess, did I choose it for what it says or implies alone. It is copied here because when I read it I was reminded of a remark I once heard Mr. SUMNER make when speaking of MILL's Jackson statue in Lafayette-square at Washington, which is almost directly opposite the Senator's residence. "I never think of that statue," said Mr. SUMNER, "without half-promising myself that I will employ the first dark night that comes in blowing it up with gunpowder." And, continuing the same subject, he said: "When Mr. THACKERAY visited this country he was my guest at Washington. When we approached my house for the first time the Jackson statue was the most prominent object before us. But that wonderfully polite man," said Mr. SUMNER, "never betrayed by a single word or look his knowledge of its existence. He couldn't speak of it except in condemnation, and he preferred to pass by it without remark, thinking, probably, that I might be sensitive on the subject of its merit. I think this incident a most delicate and yet a most forcible illustration of THACKERAY's gentlemanly politeness." But before I leave this delightful book let me transcribe the author's high praise of some recent works of THOMAS GOULD, the sculptor, whose busts of MICHAEL ANGELO and the Elder BOOTH, as well as his little book on the character and genius of that eminent tragedian, have made his name not unfamiliar in literary and art circles:

"GOULD's breezy 'West Wind' is another ingenious attempt to escape from the bondage of fashion into freedom, pertinent to modern styles; and his colossal head of 'Christ,' as an opposing conception to that of 'Satan,' also by him, both now in his studio at Florence, is one of the finest felt and conceived idealisms in modern sculpture. GOULD has shown the rare faculty, genius it really is, of throwing into form, in a broad, impenetrative way, the essential feeling and character of the tempter and of the Saviour, as the impersonifications of the evil and good principles inherent in humanity, irrespective of any tampering with his own individuality, or being misled into the little or pretty. They are positive conceptions; both of a high, although widely differing, quality of physical beauty; intellect paramount in the 'Devil,' love in the 'Christ;' each largely treated, Shakespearean in force of personality. So far as my observation extends, they are the most complete and profound idealisms in our sculpture; and the time will come in America when, as with BLAKE's compositions in England, their merits will be appreciated, if not by the multitude, by those who comprehend what high art aspires to render."

ATTRACTIVE JUVENILES.

The other two books which this firm issued yesterday, were juveniles,—if I may use the word, for it is included in the *Index Expurgatorius* of some scholarly journals,—and are called *Stories from My Attic*, and *A Little Boy's Story, (Mémoires d' un Petit Garçon.)* The former is the work of Mr. HORACE E. SCUDDER, the editor of the *Riverside Magazine*, although his name does not appear on the title page, and if the body of the book is one-half as charming as the preface, the children who will read it have a rare treat in store for them. The other volume is an extended, a translation from the French, and tells the story of the adventures of a little French boy and girl, giving a good idea of the difference in habits and feelings between French and English children. Both books are prettily and excellently illustrated. The Messrs. HURD have in press and will publish this week, perhaps, another book for the young folks, entitled *An American Family in Paris*. It tells how a family of American children saw Paris, and how they learned its history, and in so charming and admirable a manner that the readers of the book cannot fail to combine the acquirement of much useful knowledge with the enjoyment of a genuine pleasure. Its illustrations are numerous, generally representative of historical monuments and familiar scenes—the palaces of the Tuileries, Luxembourg, Fontainebleau and Versailles, the Louvre galleries, Notre Dame, the Dome and the Hotel des Invalides, the palace of the Corps Legislatif, and the like. The name of the author is not given, but he evinces a thorough knowledge of Paris and its treasures of art and architecture.

To-morrow ROBERTS BROTHERS will publish three books for children—for very little children, but they are as elegantly dressed as any that older readers will be likely to get. The first is called *Letters Everywhere*, and contains twenty-six poems and twenty-eight illustrations, each of the latter concealing a letter, while the verses serve the same purpose. The pictures are exceptionally good, being original in conception, artistic in execution, and wearing the delicate softness that American engravers find it almost impossible to produce. The second volume is *Little Linnens and Leads*, a handsome quarto with colored illustrations by the famous German artist, OSCAR PLETSCH. They are not quite so good as some of the exquisite etchings descriptive of child-life which I have seen from the same artist's hand, but they are still exceedingly charming. *Pritsch's Picture Book* is the third and last of these publications. The thirty-four engravings are printed in a purple-brownish tint, and are characteristic and entertaining, reminding of that paragon of children's books, the *Voyage Round the World*. This house will have ready some time in November JOHN NEAL's *Great Mysteries and Little Plagues*, an odd sort of a book, but as sure to be brilliant in some respects as it is to be eccentric in others.

THE EARTHLY PARADISE.

The Autumn Period of WILLIAM MORRIS' fine poem, *The Earthly Paradise*, is announced for publication in England some time during November, and ROBERTS BROTHERS will follow closely with their American edition. I have seen the English sheets of the first "month" of the new period which will contain September, October and November. There are first these graceful stanzas to

SEPTEMBER.

O come at last, to whom the Spring-tide's hope
Looked for through blossoms, what hast thou for me?
Green grows the grass upon the dewy slope
Beneath thy golden hair, gray-leaved apple tree
Moveless, o'en as the Autumn rain would be
That shakes its sad eyes from the rising sun
And weeps at eve because the day is done.

What vision will thou give me, Autumn morn,
To make thy passive grandeur more complete?
What tale, save the old one, shall I hear thy horn?
What images of gray dim dancels sweet
Shall cross the sward with dainty, noiseless feet?
What nameless shamefast longings made alive
Soft-eyed September will thy sad heart give?

Look long, O, singing eyes, and look in vain!
Sit silent, lips, and speak not, lest we be wise,
And hope no more for things to come again
Than thou beholdest once with careless eyes!
Like a new-wakened man thou art, who tries
To make the strange dream that made him glad
Wherein his arms his loving love he had.

Following this are a few descriptive lines, showing the travelers seated beneath the shadows of the trees, watching the young folk harvesting; and then comes "The Death of Paris," which is the tale for the month. When "Paris" was wounded he had himself borne up unto Ida, that he might see the nymph "Œnone," whom he had once loved, and who alone could heal him. But she refused to save her old lover, and finally left him to die alone:

Alone, for she and ruth had left him there;
Alone, because the ending of the strife
Ere he was wounded, he had drew only near;
Alone, for all these years with pleasure rife
Should be a tale 'mid Helen's coming life,
And she and all the world should go its ways,
Mind of his troubles, either happy days.

And yet how was it with him? and if death
Strove yet with struggling life and love in vain,
With eyes grown deadly bright and rattling breath,
He raised himself, while wide his blood did stain
The ivy-wreathed bed, and stood up again
And blew thereon a wild and shattering blast
Ere from his hand slar the thing he cast.

Then, as a man who in a falling fight
For a last onset gathers suddenly
All and all strength, he faced the Summer light,
And from his lips broke the old name cry
Of "Helen, Helen, Helen!"—yet the sky
Changed not above his cast-back golden head,
And merry was the world though he was dead.

Mr. HENRY W. LONGFELLOW's familiar poem,

THE BUILDING OF THE SHIP,

is the second in importance on the illustrated list of FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. It will be published in about a month, and will make a small quarto, red-line border, of less than eighty pages, or uniform with the *Flower de Luce*. The drawings made for it are twenty in all, twelve by HENNESSEY and eight by GIFFORD, the latter, of course doing all the sea pictures, some of which are exquisite beyond description. For instance, the little drawing at the bottom of page 97, hardly an inch wide and not three inches long, is as perfect a poem as ever was written or painted, and fascinates one with strange power. "The Fortunate Isles" it is called, and the sweet, unutterable feeling which the name suggests is perfectly embodied in the picture. All of GIFFORD's contributions are excellent, but those which portray foreign scenes are the best and most poetic; witness "Pascquale's sunny bay," "The magic charm of foreign lands," and "In foreign harbors." Mr. HENNESSEY has in several instances done better than I had been led, by his recent efforts, to expect of him. The frontispiece, the figure of the old shipmaster, is natural, simple and effective, with much less of the artist's offensive mannerisms than any of the other eleven which follow it. The "Old man and the fiery youth" is tame and unengagative, although the background is finely and delicately drawn. "He saw the form of his promised bride" is also weak and prosaic—almost conventional; but "The shipyard," which follows it, is better, even if a little inadequate to a proper representation of its title. The little tail-piece is quite as interesting as anything which Mr. HENNESSEY contributes. It is as classic and clean cut as a Roman medal. Mr. LONGFELLOW's poem of "The Building of the ship" is universally admired as one of his best, and it is quite deserving of this exquisite setting, and Mr. HENNESSEY would have been obliged to do a good deal worse than he has in "The silent group in the twilight gloom," or in "And at the bows an image stood," to hurt its popularity in its present form. Both artists owe much to the excellent workmanship of Mr. LINZEE and Mr. ANTHONY. OAKHAM.

German Independent Central Organization of the Sixth Senatorial District.

This organization held a meeting at No. 41 First-avenue on Monday night, Mr. F. V. EURING presiding, when the following nominations were indorsed: Nelson W. Young for Coroner, John H. Brady for Judge of the Supreme Court, Charles Goepp for Judge of the Superior Court, Michael C. Gross for Judge of the Marine Court, Frederick W. Loew for Judge of the Common Pleas Court. Mr. GOEPP Ewing been introduced to the meeting, made an address in which he stated that in the present campaign the party of honesty and that of dishonesty were struggling with each other, and he gave the organization credit for having a plank in their platform by which they demanded honesty and purity in public affairs. Mr. YOUNG having been afterward introduced to the meeting made an address, pledging himself to faithful performance of his duties, if elected, and showing what good could be done to the public in the Coroner's office. Three hearty cheers were given to the speaker. The meeting having then adjourned, the delegates from the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards met in convention again, Mr. JACQUES SCHMITZ presiding, when they nominated FRANCIS V. EURING for Judge of the Fourth Judicial Police District. Mr. EURING having been introduced addressed the meeting, pledging himself to true fulfillment of the duties of the office, if elected. Three cheers having been given to the candidate the meeting adjourned.

Changes in the Navy Yard.

In the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday Mr. BRINCKERHOFF, the Civil Engineer, surrendered his place to Mr. HASTINGS, formerly of the Boston Navy Yard. Mr. BRINCKERHOFF is a Democrat and his successor a Republican.

The following changes have also been made: DANIEL HERRICK, to be foreman of teamsters, vice JACOB H. STRANT, removed; JOHN WALSH, to be foreman of boiler makers, vice WILSON EVANS, removed; JAS. HARE, to be foreman of copper smiths, vice J. R. OSBORNE, removed. The appointees are Republicans. Mr. HERRICK is a recent appointee, and the new appointees are generally substitutes in the yard. There are over 1200 men employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and their wages amount to [illegible] per day. This year saw a

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

A Police Officer Supposedly Wounded by a Bowery Saloon Keeper.

At midnight of Monday Patrolman LAWRENCE MCDONALD, attached to the Sixth Ward Police, was relieved from post duty, and entered the basement saloon kept by DIEDRICK M. KERR, at No. 308 Bowery. Being in full uniform, MCDONALD called for lager, and he and the inmates became somewhat intoxicated, when the officer made insulting overtures to one of the women, which she rejected. Persisting in pursuing the woman, MCDONALD became enraged at the interference of the proprietor, who says that MCDONALD drew a pistol and fired one shot at him. Under these circumstances KERR seized a revolver and fired at the policeman, who was dangerously wounded in the groin. The saloon keeper then ran out of the saloon and concealed himself in another, kept by a friend, where he remained until 9 o'clock, and then surrendered himself to the Tenth Ward Police.

The shooting occurred a few minutes after 8 o'clock, and MCDONALD managed to reach the street, where he gave an alarm which was responded to by two of the Fourteenth Ward Police, and subsequently by Officer O'BRIEN, of the Tenth Precinct, who, with the others, conveyed MCDONALD to the Station House in Spring-street, and afterward to Bellevue Hospital, where he was visited during the forenoon by Coroner KENNEY. The patient was found in an exhausted condition, the House Surgeons expressing but slight hopes of his recovery.

MCDONALD gave his testimony in a very low voice, and with considerable difficulty, as follows:

This morning, between two and three o'clock, I was on my way up the Bowery, from the Sixth Precinct Station House; near Tony Pastor's, I went into a beer saloon in a basement, kept by Diedrich Mahnken Kerr; I had four glasses of lager beer, which was served by the man now present; he was intoxicated at the time; after drinking the beer he came and asked me for payment; I asked him what authority he had to sell beer at that hour, and told him I would arrest him for selling it; on saying so he looked at me for some time, and then drew a revolver from his pocket; on seeing the pistol in his hand I ran toward the street door, and got up one or two steps when he fired and shot me; I was going up sideways, and he shot me on the left side; on getting to the street I cried out "murder" and "Police"; two of the Fourteenth Precinct Police came to my assistance; by them I was removed to this hospital; the man now present I recognize as being the one who shot me.

The jury rendered a verdict against KERR, in having inflicted the wound sustained by MC DONALD. KERR was locked up in the Tombs for further developments. MCDONALD was appointed on the Police force August, 1869.

The Work at Hell Gate.

The coffer dam at Hallett's Point, which the Government has been building, is now finished and ready for drilling operations, which will commence in a few days. The rock is to be excavated to the depth of twenty-five feet, and then chambers to be run out under the point for the purpose of blasting it away. The dam is large, and the amount of rock to be removed in sinking the shaft or excavation is 6,000 cubic feet. After the loose surface is blasted out, the Burleigh drill will be employed for the bulk of the work.

General NEWTON has also in process of construction a submarine drilling machine, with which to operate on the sunken rocks in the channel. The principle of it is partially new, and the General expects that it will answer its purpose better than any drill yet devised. By means of it, he proposes to blow out thirty tons of rock at once.

M. MAILLEFERT continues his surface blasting, and carries to shore at intervals a large quantity of rock which he claims to have removed by his method of operating. The Government will make no surveys of his work until the contract expires, or M. MAILLEFERT requests it.

Fatal Accidents.

HENRY O'NEIL, the laborer who fell on Monday at the old building corner of Greenwich and Morris streets, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the injuries, his skull being fractured. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner KEENAN.

On the 19th inst. AUGUSTUS BUCKER, aged 4 years, residing at No. 42 Stanton-street, was run over near his residence by one of the Dock cross-town cars, when he sustained such injuries as led to the amputation of his left leg at Bellevue Hospital. Death ensued yesterday, and Coroner KEENAN was notified to hold an inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of LOUIS SCHALLER, a little boy who came to his death in rather a singular manner. It appears that the boy was, several days ago, sitting on a low bench near the fire in his parents' residence, No. 94 Henry-street, playing with a piece of sharp-pointed iron. He slipped and fell forward, the iron entering the skull at the orifice of the eye. Convulsions subsequently ensued, and death occurred yesterday. Verdict in accordance.

CONRAD LEITON, aged 28 years, a native of Germany and a carpenter, accidentally fell from the third story into the cellar of a new building up town on Monday afternoon. Three of his ribs were broken, and he sustained internal injuries also. Mr. DEITCH was removed to his residence, No. 41 First-street, where he died yesterday.

Resignation of Marshal Barlow—His Successor.

General FRANCIS C. BARLOW started for Washington, on Saturday last, for the purpose of tendering his resignation as United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York to the President in person. It is understood that he retires from the position because he found that it greatly interfered with his private law practice, and because the duties of the office were not congenial to his taste.

Mr. SAMUEL B. HARLOW, who has been appointed to the position just vacated by Mr. BARLOW, has heretofore acted as Chief Deputy Marshal. In 1856 he commenced the publication of the Kingston *Democrat*, a Republican paper, issued in Ulster County, the State. He subsequently entered the office of the Secretary of State in Albany, remaining there under Messrs. BALLARD, DEPEW and HARLOW. In the Winter of 1867-68 he was nominated for Port Warden of this City by Governor FENTON. The nomination was not confirmed, however. He was deputy clerk during the last session of the State Legislature, and was also appointed to a position in the Insurance Department at Albany. Mr. HARLOW is about 36 years of age.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following plans for new buildings were approved during the week ending Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1869:

Two second-class dwellings southwest corner Tenth-avenue and Twentieth-street; 20x37 feet, three stories. ANDREW EWALD and B. LANG, owners.

One store and tenement east side of Tenth-avenue, north of Sixty-fifth-street; 25x50 feet, three stories. JOHN F. DININGER, owner.

One second-class dwelling No. 236 East Twenty-seventh-street; 17x40 feet, two stories. F. W. DIMON, owner.

One factory south side of Forty-eighth-street, east of Tenth-avenue; 87½x100 feet, three stories. PETER D. BROWER, owner.

One foundry, north side of Twenty-sixth-street, west of Eleventh-avenue; frontage, 200 feet and 100 feet; depth, 197½ feet, one story; body of building to be of frame work, front of corrugated iron. J. B. and W. W. CORNELL, owners.

One first-class storehouse, Nos. 15 and 17 Harrison-street; 42.11x96 feet, four stories. JOHN ARMLINGE, owner.

All the above, except the foundry of Messrs. CORNELL in Twenty-sixth-street, are to be of brick, with brick fronts.

Recapitulation—Total buildings, 7; second-class dwellings, 3; store and tenement, 1; factory, 1; foundry, 1; storehouse, 1.

Extinguishing Fire with Carbonic Acid Gas.

The Empire Fire Extinguishing Company gave their second experiment of extinguishing fire by means of carbonic acid gas at the Battery yesterday, and it was a complete success. A frame building about fifteen feet square and twenty-five feet in height, was erected, filled with tar barrels, cotton soaked in kerosene, and fine shavings saturated with the same material. This aggregation of combustibles was then fired, the flames were allowed to get under complete headway, and at a given signal the gas was turned on from the receiver, located about 100 feet distant. In about 30 seconds the flames subsided and the conflagration was completely at an end. The Fire Marshals of this City and Brooklyn, Messrs. BRAUNERT and KEADY, were present at the experiment, and give their indorsement to the practicability of the invention.

Serious Riot in Elizabeth.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning a disturbance took place in Elizabeth, N. J., which culminated in a riot and almost in murder. Some young rowdies were expelled from Arnold's Hall, where the ball of the Teutonia Singing Society was in progress. They returned in a few minutes with a mob of sixty or seventy persons, and rushed into the hall. Officers DIAMOND and FADDEN were at the door, and they met the attack of the rowdies with blows from their clubs, which for a time kept the latter at a steady gall. But the officers were soon overpowered and knocked down, and then came to the assistance of the latter the mob in three cars to [illegible] the officers. The mob in cars opened the hatches. Mr. MARTIN LINDSAY, Mr. [illegible] and three other men were knocked down and badly beaten. The ball was broken up, and the ladies were crowded out of doors by the rowdies. Officer FADDEN injured one of the assailants in his club so that he died in a few hours. The rowdies in the mob were chiefly young men and boys, and many of them were from Newark. Officer FADDEN is a new appointee, and is a brother of Officer FADDEN, who killed a man in a similar affair in Newark some years ago.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AND ROB.

The Cashier of the Citizens' Savings Bank Assaulted with a Pistol—Attempt to Rob the Bank.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a most desperate attempt was made to commit robbery and murder. It appears that a laborer, named JAMES LILLINS, has been for some time a depositor in the Citizens' Savings Bank, corner of Canal-street and the Bowery, and had the misfortune to lose his bank book. He refused to comply with the requirements of the law in such cases, but made frequent and noisy demand for his money. The bank officers were very willing to pay the money, but they naturally declined to do so until the necessary affidavits were made out. At each refusal LILLINS seemed much excited, though he never manifested any disposition to use any violent measures to secure his cash.

Yesterday morning he again called at the bank and made a fresh demand for his money, the Paying Teller, Mr. CHAS. W. HELM, at usual refusing to give it. This so excited LILLINS that he drew a Sharpe's pistol, and astonished every one in the bank by deliberately discharging two shots at Mr. HELM, one of the bullets passing through his coat sleeve. The few persons who were in the bank at the time immediately ran out of the building, and their example was closely followed by some fresco painters, who lent a deaf ear to the appeal for help made by Mr. CHARLES REYNAULT the receiving teller. As soon as Mr. HELM recovered from his surprise at the sudden and unexpected assault made upon him, he sprang under the counter, when LILLINS clambered over the counter and immediately pulled open the money drawer. As he soon started out with a roll of bank bills in one hand and the pistol in the other, Mr. REYNAULT made a rush upon him and seized him by the collar. LILLINS endeavored to use his pistol when the receiving teller knocked the weapon out of his hand and held the fellow until Officer KING, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, ran in and arrested LILLINS. The prisoner was soon after arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, when Mr. HELM preferred a charge of felonious assault against him, and Mr. REYNAULT made one for robbery, the roll of bills being found to contain $200.

The prisoner was committed for trial without bail. He is 34 years of age and a native of Ireland. Despite his age and the fact that the bank has only been in existence some eight years, LILLINS insisted that he had been depositing money in that institution for thirty-five years, and he explained his motive to be merely to get his money, adding that a man had a right to get his own in any way.

The Baron de Rivieres.

In the case of HELENE C. STILLE against Baron H. A. DE RIVIERES, the plaintiff has filed her complaint in the Superior Court. The larger portion of this document is a reiteration of her affidavits published in connection with the order of arrest which has been vacated by Judge JONES. She renews her charges as to the defendant being a *chevalier d'industrie*, and as such, while being a married man, engaging her affections, seducing her, and inducing her to cohabit with him as his wife, and that while such relations existed he obtained possession of the money for the recovery of which this action is brought. She further alleges that she had a child born of the defendant; that she had accompanied him to Lima, Peru; that he acknowledged her as his wife at the time of their cohabitation; that he abandoned her and her child since January, 1867; that he had promised to maintain the child in a gentlemanly style; that he concealed his marriage from her when she first cohabited with him, and that she did not discover that he was married until long after ward.

Exhibition of a Steam Brake.

An exhibition of the practical use of the new Loughridge steam brake was made on the Erie Railway yesterday afternoon. The exhibition was made at the request of the managers and judges of the American Institute. The brake is designed for steam cars, and is constructed in such a manner as to enable an engineer to stop a train at pleasure, without the aid of brakemen. It is entirely worked by steam, but is easily attached to the ordinary hand brake without dispensing with the latter. It is claimed to possess several advantages over other brakes, chief among them being the saving of time in stoppages, and prevention of sliding of wheels, together with its economy in use of fuel. It is also reported by Mr. THOS. B. OAKLEY, agent of the Brake Company, that the motion of an express train can be completely checked in about eighteen seconds by means of the new brake. The brake is now in use on the Morris and Essex Railroad, where it gives great satisfaction.

The Funeral of John W. Farmer.

The funeral of JOHN W. FARMER, the well-known philanthropist of this City, took place yesterday afternoon from the Embury Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Herkimer-street and Schenectady-avenue, Brooklyn. There was a very large attendance of the friends of the deceased, among whom were the members of Normal Lodge No. 622, F. and A. M., Dismond Lodge I. O. of O. F., and of Lincoln Council No. 10, U. L. A., of which bodies he was a member. The sermon of the occasion was preached by the pastor of the church, Rev. THOMAS STEPHENSON, who alluded to the many beautiful traits in the character of the deceased, and to the numerous charitable deeds of his life. The services were very impressive.

The Wall-Street Conspirators.

The Grand Jury still has the case of the alleged Wall-street conspirators under consideration. But little additional testimony was taken yesterday, the jury adjourning at an early hour. It is understood that the prosecuting authorities find considerable difficulty in bringing the acts of the "Bulls" within the operation of the letter of the statute. A rumor prevails that it is not intended to strike the real conspirators, but to bring in an indictment which will operate to the advantage of the Democratic Party in the coming election.

Seven Distilleries Seized in Brooklyn.

Under the orders of General PLEASONTON, yesterday, a force of eighty men, divided into detachments, led by his deputies, Colonel CLIFFORD THOMSON, Colonel WILLARD BULLARD and RICHARD COONEY, seized seven distilleries in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, near the Navy Yard, for violations of the Revenue laws. Colonel BULLARD was assaulted by an employe of one of the distilleries, who was overpowered and arrested.

Seventh Senatorial District Republican Convention.

The Seventh Senatorial District Republican Convention, representing the various Republican factions, met at No. 425 Fourth-avenue Monday evening. Mr. WM. LAIMBEER presided. The nomination for State Senator was unanimously conferred on Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, after which the meeting adjourned.

Highway Robbery in Water-Street.

About 10 o'clock on Monday night as JAMES MCCAFFRAY, of No. 88 Roosevelt-street, was passing through Water-street on his way home, he was suddenly assaulted by JAMES GIBBONS and several other men, who knocked him down and robbed him of $21. GIBBONS was subsequently arrested and offered the complainant $10 if he would not appear in Court. Justice DOWLING held the accused for trial.

Strike of Telegraph Operators.

Thirty operators in the New-York office of the Franklin Telegraph Company stopped work yesterday. Some days since the operators of the Company in this City, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston demanded, in a petition to their General Superintendent, an increase of twenty-five per cent. on the salaries now paid by that Company, ($1,000 per annum.) The Company offered, by way of compromise, an advance of fifteen per cent., which the men declined accepting. Only two of the employes remained at work.

A Singular Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon WM. BURNANE, a blacksmith, 28 years of age, who resided in Brooklyn, committed suicide by throwing himself into the Bay from the Battery wall, near Castle Garden. The act appears to have been deliberate, for the Police report that being on the wall in company with his companion, he fully undressed himself before taking the fatal leap. The body has not been recovered.

Reunion of the Presbyterian Church.

The editors of the New-York *Observer* have received returns from more than two-thirds of all the Presbyteries ratifying the reunion of the Presbyterian Church, by the required majority. The two General Assemblies will meet in Pittsburg, Nov. 10, to count the votes and declare the result.

The Rum and Pauper Question at a Chinese Temple.

On inquiring in the proper quarter, it has been ascertained that the reason that the Chinese of this City propose to erect a temple or pagoda, is that there are only about twenty-five permanently in New-York, all the others are upon the move, some coming and others going, so that it would be a very expensive undertaking for them to build a temple for the accommodation of so few persons. The Chinese do not contribute to the support of our pauper institutions, and seldom need the services of our Police. Their mortality is very small, and they seldom need the services of our undertakers. Their dead are generally shipped to their native country. The Chinese do not, as a rule, become a burden to our charitable institutions. They have their own benevolent institutions, and take care of their own people. The Chinese do not, as a rule, drink our liquors, but they do import and consume immense quantities of their own native drinks. They do not, as a rule, become drunkards, nor do they, as a rule, become paupers. They do not, as a rule, become crimin

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.

SINKING FUND BONDS,

AMOUNTING TO

$1,500,000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are mostly secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, in Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is making considerable progress.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of the Short-Cities Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles,

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The profits of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT.

Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 97½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTERSOP & CO.,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 1 RUE SCRIBE,

PARIS.

A. V. E. VAN DUCK,

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,

No. 30 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CITY AND town bonds, in State of Illinois; first-class securities, of undoubted character, below par.

Real valuation of property, $3,132,000.

Whole indebtedness of towns only $268,000.

Also, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large list of other stocks and bonds for profitable investments, on low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 40 PINE-ST.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

Paris, No. 11 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 Wall-st.

Issue Bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt free of delivery.

Agents for the Times in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on

MESSRS. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers of money

CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 2 West-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and a vote by ballot taken thereon, for the election or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE sinking fund bonds of the Company have this day purchased the following bonds: Nos. 781, 782, 792, 793, 801, 802 of $1,000 each, and Nos. 42, 43 and 71 of $500 each. The bonds, with accrued interest, will be paid at this office on presentation. Interest will cease on the 1st day of November next.

J. E. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office, No. 32 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock M.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM H. FLEMING, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PORT HURON, MICH., Oct. 1, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
JACKSON, BATTLE CREEK AND MACK, Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 20, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1869, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, will be paid, less United States tax, on presentation at the banking house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st., on and after that date.

CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS & MINNESOTA R. R. CO.,
No. 41 CEDAR-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 30th of October, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company on and after that date, less Government tax.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Oct. 21, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1869, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.

R. G. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Orange County Milk Association will be held at the office of the Association, No. 176 Hudson-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. DECKER, President.

JAMES KENNEDY, Secretary.

SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY,
No. 8 WATERLOO-ST., Oct. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Waterloo-st., on SATURDAY, 6th November next, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

D. S. ARNOLD, Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND NAPLES FIRST Mortgage Bonds.—The November Interest on the Hannibal and Naples First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at our office, No. 19 William-st.

A. B. BAYLIS & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM NOV. 1.

CHARLES PEGK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 6TH-AV. corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on deposits. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

SECURITY AND TRUSTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from all taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has been declared by this bank, free from all Government tax, payable on the 1st day of November, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JAMES E. LEWIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 123 BOWERY.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

A TEN (10) PER CENT. QUARTERLY Dividend has been declared, payable on the 1st of November.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 1st day of November next.

R. AMERMAN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of all taxes, payable on and after the 1st day of November.

P. BOOT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON,

President.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, E. BROADWAY AND BATTERY R. R. CO., E. 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st November next, at the office of the Company.

Transfer books will close on the 20th inst., until 1st November.

WM. WHITE, President.

OFFICE OF THE BUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY,
NO. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after Nov. 1, 1869, to the stockholders of record on the 20th October. The transfer books will be closed Oct. 20, and reopened Nov. 2.

A. SMEDBERG, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO.,
NO. 40 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. Accrued on the Scrip, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1869, has this day been declared. The books of the Company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed from Nov. 1 to 15.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d November.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL LOCKS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Mail Locks and Keys of new kinds, to be substituted for those Locks and Keys now used on the United States mails, will be received at this Department until 3 o'clock A. M. the 8d day of February, 1870. It is desirable to obtain Locks and Keys of a new construction for the exclusive use of the United States mails, and, if practicable, improved expressly for that purpose. It is believed that if a model Lock and Key be furnished, embodying the requisite skill and ingenuity which a fair competition among inventors, already invited, may develop, it is probable that it will be the principal requisite of a Mail Lock, as follows: Simplicity, durability, security, and facility of use. Two kinds of Locks and Keys, one of brass and the other of iron, adjustment to either iron and interior compartments or exterior doors; the Locks and Keys also should specify explicitly the price of each brass Lock, each Key for same, each iron Lock and each Key for same. Duplicate Keys for each kind of Locks and Keys proposed are required to be submitted, to be filed, and another to be open or unlocked, at that Department, in case of either iron and interior compartments or exterior doors; the Locks and Keys also should specify separately

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1869.

Announcements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 54th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Leading characters by Messrs. Wyndham, Gilbert and Miss Henrique.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamblin.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
CHARLES O'MALLEY. Leading characters by Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, Miss Lizzie Weber.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts.
OLIVER TWIST. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Dunlap and Miss Miss Newton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT. Leading characters by Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Mr. George Clarke.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FAUST. Leading characters by Mme. Friederici, and Messrs. Hermann and Hermanns.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—THE DRUNKARD. Evening—FLICK FLOCK. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FORMOSA and ROBERT MACAIRE.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Barnard, Benham, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Broadway, between 3d and 4th-avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum—	
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to postmaster of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum—	
Five copies, one year	3
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to postmaster of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to postmaster of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.	

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early in the day as possible. Advertisements received after 10 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Paris was reported entirely tranquil yesterday, and no disturbance occurred. The Emperor drove through the streets in an open carriage in the afternoon.

Marshal SERRANO, it is reported, threatens to resign the Spanish Regency in case of a rupture between the Unionists and the Progressists.

The Chinese Embassy left Copenhagen, Denmark, on Monday, for the Netherlands, having also visited the capitals of Sweden and Norway.

Twenty-nine horses ran yesterday in the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, the principal race of the second day at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting. *Vestmeuter*, owned by Mr. HODGMAN, was the favorite and the winner.

BARON VON DER HEYDT, Prussian Minister of Finances, is reported to have resigned.

CUBA.

The Havana Press disagree in opinion in regard to the recent decree establishing religious liberty in the Spanish colonies. The *Voz de Cuba* praises the action of the Cortes; the *Diario* merely refers to the decree without comment, while the *Prensa* expresses dissatisfaction but accepts the situation.

In answer to a dispatch from Havana, the Colonial Minister at Madrid says that no important action in regard to social or political reforms in the colonies will be taken by the Government until those interested in them have an opportunity of being heard.

It is said that the steamer *Lillian*, seized near Nassau, N. P., as an alleged Cuban privateer, will not be released by the English authorities, but condemned and held as a pirate.

GENERAL.

General McMAHON, Ex-Minister to Paraguay, is now in Washington on business with the State Department. In regard to Paraguay, he says that LOPEZ, in his present position, is stronger than heretofore, and the announcement by the Allies of the conclusion of the war was only a pretext for withdrawing the invading troops. He speaks of the devotion of the people to LOPEZ, and regards him as a man of great administrative ability. He also furnishes some interesting information in regard to the strength of the Allied forces, and to the manner in which the war is conducted.

Secretary of War BELKNAP left his home at Keokuk, Iowa, yesterday, for Washington.

Admiral FARRAGUT has so far recovered that he expects to go out by the first of next week.

The General Assemblies of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches are to meet at Pittsburg, Penn., Nov. 18, to count the votes and declare the result as to the union of the two bodies, action upon which has been taken in the various Presbyteries throughout the country. More than two-thirds, it is said, have already ratified the movement, which insures its success.

The third trial of DAN NOBLE for complicity in the Royal Insurance bond robbery, was concluded at Owego, on Saturday, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. At first they stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal; and, at last, only one for acquittal.

The reduction of the national debt for the month of October, it is stated, will amount to $6,000,000.

The freight house and depot of the Illinois Central Railroad at Manteno, Ill., were destroyed by fire on Monday night, together with a block of business houses. Loss $60,000.

The creditors of S. K. ELLIOT, proprietor of the dollar store in Binghamton, are represented to be considerably excited over his disappearance from that city, which occurred last Thursday. Claims for collection have already been presented to the amount of $20,000.

Heavy snow storms are reported in Canada, and in some sections to the depth of two feet.

Four young sisters, two brothers and a sister named LAIR, and one Jane GRAHAM, having been arrested at Osgood, Ind., were yesterday taken to Cincinnati, Ohio. A large number of curiosity seekers were on the depot in their direction.

In the Yorkville police court, Washington parade-day, Mr. PHELPS asked permission of the Court to postpone further matters until a subsequent day of the term, on account of the arrangements in progress between the District-Attorney and TWEEDY's counsel. The Court reserved its decision until to-day.

The local Parliament of Quebec, Canada, is convoked for Nov. 18, and that of the Dominion for Feb. 15, 1870.

One of the centrifugal drying pans of the Golden Gate Sugar Refinery at San Francisco, Cal., burst yesterday, and several persons were seriously injured; among them J. O. BAWLINS, a brother of the late Secretary of War.

The journeymen tailors of Chicago, Ill., are on a strike.

The delegates to the Railroad Engineers' Convention, now in session at Baltimore, Md., to the number of 100, went to Washington yesterday, and made a formal call on the President.

Thanksgiving Day in Illinois Nov. 18.

LOCAL.

No official action has yet been taken with regard to General BUTTERFIELD's resignation as Assistant United States Treasurer, which was forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury on Monday evening. His main reason for resigning is to remove all obstacles in the way of an impartial investigation of the charges made against him.

The Social Science Association met yesterday in this City, and listened to an opening address by the President, Dr. ELIOT, and to papers from Hon. H. L. DAWES, Professor DWIGHT and A. R. SPOFFORD. The sessions will continue today and to-morrow at the rooms of the Historical Society, Second-avenue.

The Jerome Park races yesterday were witnessed by an immense concourse of people. *Oysterman* won the steeple chase, *Niagara* the free handicap sweepstakes, and *Regent* the selling sweepstakes. All the favorites were beaten.

The workmen at the Erie Railway's shops, in Jersey City, renewed their strike yesterday, but returned to work on Mr. JAY GOULD's acceding to their demand to reinstate all the hands at the shops along the line.

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, yesterday afternoon, it was determined not to furnish any tickets relative to the amended Constitution, except as against the property qualification clause, leaving the duty of furnishing other constitutional tickets to the several County Committees, as their judgment may dictate.

Officer LAWRENCE McDONALD, of the Sixth Precinct, became involved in a quarrel, early yesterday morning, with DIEDRICH M. KEHR, proprietor of the basement saloon No. 209 Bowery, over some liquor he refused to pay for. KEHR drew a pistol and shot the officer in the groin, and he is now in a critical condition at Bellevue Hospital. The assailant is in the Tombs.

JAMES LILLIE, a depositor in the Citizens' Savings Bank, yesterday assaulted Mr. HELD, the paying teller, with a pistol, firing two shots, and then endeavored to rob the drawer. He had lost his book, and would not comply with the regulations to be observed in such cases. LILLIE failed to wound HELD, and was held to trial by Justice DOWLING.

JOHN FARRELL, a resident of South Eighth-street, Jersey City, was arrested on Monday night and held to answer on the charge of complicity with WM. SHERIDAN in the stabbing of LOUIS KUHN on the 14th inst.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, last evening, delivered an interesting lecture at the Fortieth-street Presbyterian Church, in which he told the story of the martyrdom of the monk SAVONAROLA, of Florence.

FRANK J. MEYER, who stabbed his wife MARY, on Monday evening, was yesterday committed by Justice LEWVEIN to await the result of the wounds inflicted.

Police Superintendent KENNEDY has issued an order directing the Police to prevent the bonfires so frequent about election time, by which property is so greatly endangered.

The "Times" and the Gold Ring.

The *World* has thought proper to accept a statement originally made by a disreputable morning paper, to the effect that an article written by Mr. CORBIN was recently inserted in this journal, in the express interest of the Gold Ring, and that a gentleman once placed in temporary charge of these columns was "dismissed" for expunging from that article certain passages deemed by the "Corner" essential to the success of the plot.

We might be content to offer no other answer to those slanders than that which is supplied by the character and tone of our comments on the gold conspiracy, from first to last. It is not unbecoming in us, when thus assailed, to assert that no journal in this country has been more unswerving or free-spoken in its denunciations of corruption and abuses wherever they exist, whether in commerce, politics, or courts of justice, than the TIMES. If this course has raised up for us some enemies, it has elicited the applause and support of the public, for whom alone we work, and who well know that at this moment we are subjected to several vexatious actions at law, for our fearless exposures of the very clique we are now accused by the *World* of abetting.

The slanders to which we have referred were dismissed with contempt when they were circulated only by a scurrilous sheet, which the *World* ought to denounce, in the interests of honorable journalism, no less than for the protection of its own character, often assailed by the same venal pen. But as we have nothing to fear from the explanation demanded by the *World*, we need not hesitate to give it.

We know, then, nothing whatever of Mr. CORBIN more than the general public may gather as freely as ourselves, from his own letters and statements, which prove him to be a very foolish man, if nothing worse. Of Mr. McHENRY we also only know what all the world knows. The article upon which the *World* founds its disgraceful accusation, that we were identified with Messrs. CORBIN and FISK, was accepted by the gentleman before referred to as having had charge for a short time of these columns. He is responsible for receiving it. The permanent Finance Editor of the TIMES, perceiving that the article was not in conformity with the policy steadfastly advocated by the paper, made those excisions and additions which are admitted on all hands to have rendered it decidedly injurious to the conspirators, and to have frustrated the whole design with which it is alleged to have been written. The gentleman who is said to have been "dismissed" from his post for making these alterations cannot be exposed to praise or blame on account of them. The article came from a contributor, who was employed and chosen by himself; the proprietors being in ignorance then, as they are now, of the source from which he derived it. We need not add that the only interest the TIMES has had in the affair throughout has been to expose the conspiracy, without regard to their name or position, and we fully intend to do all in our power still to bring them to shame.

The United States Marshalship.

He has been deemed a lucky man on whom the powers that be confer the office of United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York. Office-hunters have coveted it as a prize to be fought for, and have pursued its possessor with envy and detraction. And now General BARLOW relinquishes it as a thing not worth having in comparison with the ordinary rewards of professional labor!

The truth is, that this office, like many which the Administration has at its disposal, is only moderately remunerative in the hands of an honest man. It represents a moderate salary and nothing more. There are opportunities connected with it, as with others, which unscrupulous occupants may very profitably use. Fortunes are made with a salary of $6,000. But General BARLOW has no eye for casual advantages, or for gains not contemplated by law or in harmony with duty. To him the United States Marshalship signifies but six thousand a year, and more than that is within reach of his professional practice. On the ground, therefore, that he can benefit himself more out of the office than in it, he quietly retires from a position which he has filled honorably to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the community and the Government.

The new appointee, Mr. HARLOW, was the chief assistant of the late incumbent, and is known to all having business with the office as an assiduous, faithful and efficient officer. His promotion is a recognition of meritorious service in this City and at Albany.

Promises and Performances—General Grant and the Democracy.

General GRANT has not, from the outset, left the country in doubt with regard to the leading points of his policy. When waited upon by the Joint Committee of Congress, on the 12th February, to officially inform him of his election, he announced his determination to fulfill the just expectations of the people. "I can promise the Committee," he said, "that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to see successful—economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt." And with these objects in view, he declared that he would unhesitatingly change his appointees, if those first selected failed to cooperate with him efficiently in the prosecution of this policy. There was no room for doubt or ambiguity upon the subject. General GRANT had resolved that, whatever might happen, "economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt," should be the cardinal principles of his Administration. His pledge was voluntary and emphatic.

On the occasion to which we refer another promise was made, also voluntarily and with equal emphasis. Mr. J. V. L. PRUYN was present as a member of the Joint Committee. He was there as the representative of the Democratic element in Congress. And when General GRANT indicated the distinctive points of the policy he contemplated Mr. PRUYN, promptly and in apparent good faith, thus addressed him:

"GENERAL: In the great principles which you have marked out for the conduct of your Administration, *you will have the political support of those with whom I am associated*, ready to act with you."

Here, then, are two promises—one intended to inform the country with reference to a matter which excited anxious inquiry, and the other apparently intended to assure the President elect that those who had opposed him were prepared to aid in the performance of his task. Has General GRANT redeemed his promise? Have Mr. PRUYN's friends, for whom as a party he spoke, redeemed theirs?

The answer in behalf of General GRANT is clear and conclusive. What he promised he has performed. Economy and retrenchment are manifest in every branch of the public service. Within six months his Administration has effected a saving in expenditure of not less than $36,801,013; and the process still goes on. This diminution of outlay has not been effected at the cost of efficiency. On the contrary, as a result of increased efficiency, and of that "faithful collection of the revenue" which General GRANT promised, the revenue for six months exhibits an advance amounting to $19,050,143. As to the reduction of the public debt, the record is quite as satisfactory. A single half year has witnessed the payment of $50,000,000 of the principal, and an appreciation in the value of the public securities which will greatly facilitate funding at a lower rate of interest. So much for the President. He is vindicated by his acts. The policy he foreshadowed has been adhered to literally, and with excellent effect.

Meanwhile the pledge tendered by Mr. PRUYN has been disregarded by the party in whose name he addressed the President. He promised that in the application of his policy General GRANT should have the political support of the Democracy. The promise has not been fulfilled. Instead of sustaining the Administration in reducing and economizing expenditures, in faithfully collecting the revenue, and in extinguishing debt, the Democrats have offered nothing but factious opposition. Not content with allowing the Administration to perform the work, they have persistently striven to impede its progress. They credit it neither with cutting down expenses nor with increasing the productiveness of taxation; they neither concede what it has accomplished in the matter of retrenchment nor accord it justice for the reforms it has introduced into the public service. The magnanimous spirit proclaimed by Mr. PRUYN is proved to be a sham; and a reckless partizanship, as indifferent to truth and fairness as to the public weal, is found to be the only spirit of which the party is capable in its action toward the President and his advisers.

The difference between General GRANT and the Democratic Party, in without taunting, an efficient revenue service, and the reduction of the debt, is plain and characteristic. He has kept his word; they have violated theirs. He has steadily and successfully carried forward a policy which will bring relief to the country; they have as steadily obstructed reform and misrepresented its result. The contrast is between fidelity and faithlessness—between great duties honestly performed and a partizanship which recognizes neither truth nor duty.

The True State of Affairs in Spain.

We publish this morning letters from our own correspondents at Madrid, which supply the public with information far more trustworthy than they are in the habit of receiving through other channels. It is very evident that the tactics so familiar in Europe, of the Government undertaking to supply news to the people, have been steadily pursued by PRIM and his associates in the Government. Under that "paternal" system every unpleasant event is carefully kept out of sight, and the dispatches which reach the capital are garbled before they are placed under the public eye. When the accounts which may be accepted as fairly accurate come to be well sifted, a few facts remain of a character to enable us to realize the general situation. It is certain that the war is being waged with great fierceness on both sides. The depth of the passions which have been aroused may be taken as an indication of the vitality which the insurrection still possesses. If the "mob" disregard that chivalry on which Spain formerly prided herself, they may look in vain for a better example from officials who are not exposed to their peculiar temptations. The little incident related concerning the Spanish Minister at Paris is of more than personal importance. It illustrates the deterioration in the Spanish character which goes so far to account for the political decline of the nation.

All the signs lead us to expect a phase of the revolution which PRIM may have anticipated, but which he does not appear in the least degree prepared for. The Regency is discredited—the project for a restoration of the monarchy proves abortive. The Government *Gazette* cries out constantly that the insurrection is quelled, but nothing can blind the people to the truth that the Republican fever spreads rapidly. When it arrives at its height the solution to PRIM's difficulties will be found. The people do not want the Duke of GENOA, or the Duke of MONTPENSIER, but a Republic, and it is much to be doubted whether either of the members of the present Regency will be chosen as its head. There are, no doubt, great divisions among the Republican party, but not greater than those which exist among the advocates of a monarchy. Once a majority could be obtained in favor of the latter form of government, but if a *plebiscitum* were taken to-morrow the decision would undoubtedly be reversed. The people have grown tired of the delays, the weakness, and the endless intrigues which have characterized the melancholy failure of PRIM and his friends. They want now a strong Government. They will before long create one for themselves, and we may be sure that it will not be from the paltry material which interested partisans or slavish courtiers have tried to force upon them.

The Decision in the Yerger Case.

The Yerger case has thus far brought before the Supreme Court at Washington only a question of practice, but it is none the less a question of importance and interest to the public. The question was whether the Supreme Court had power to review the decision of the Circuit Court of Mississippi in the case, and to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the prisoner, and a writ of *certiorari* to bring up the proceedings, for such review. YERGER, as will be recollected, was held by the military authorities in Mississippi. He caused a writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued out of the United States Circuit Court in that State, in order to have the cause of his imprisonment inquired into. The Court, on hearing the case, dismissed the writ and remanded him to the custody of the military. YERGER then made application to the Supreme Court, to have the decision of the Circuit Court reviewed. The Supreme Court heard argument on the question whether they had power to issue such writs for such a purpose, and have now decided that they have the power.

It may be asked, perhaps, by those who remember the McARDLE case, how it is that the Supreme Court propose to review the decision in YERGER's case, after having disclaimed the power to do so. The explanation is this: In 1867 a statute was passed by Congress providing for a new mode of exercising the appellate jurisdiction which the Supreme Court had exercised in *habeas corpus* cases. Till then the Supreme Court had reviewed such cases by itself, issuing a *habeas corpus* to bring up the prisoner, and a *certiorari* to bring up the proceedings, by which he was held. That act provided that such cases might be brought before the Supreme Court by simple appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court. Under that act, McARDLE appealed to the Supreme Court. After the appeal had been argued Congress repealed that clause of the act of 1867 which gave the right to bring up such cases by appeal. And thereupon the Supreme Court declined to decide the appeal, holding that Congress had taken away from them the power of hearing cases in that way. But they expressly said that the jurisdiction which the Court had previously exercised was not affected. It is in accordance with the forms in which that jurisdiction had been previously exercised that the application was made in YERGER's case. The main point in opposition to the application seems to have been that as YERGER was in custody of the military authorities and not of the Circuit Court, the action prayed for would be an exercise of original jurisdiction by the Supreme Court instead of appellate jurisdiction, inasmuch as no provision was made by law for a review of the actions of the military Courts. The Court, however, has taken the opposite view, and it comes to us that this is such without authority for the particular prisoner of the Court. Thus in KAINE's case the prisoner was held by the warrant of a Commissioner under the Extradition act, who may be said to stand in the place of the military authorities in the present case. A habeas corpus was issued out of the Circuit Court to inquire into his imprisonment, and that Court, as in this case, dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner. The Supreme Court, in respect to habeas corpus, held that it had jurisdiction to examine the questions, though it decided against KAINE on the merits, as it may decide against YERGER.

Formosa & Co.

We have already said enough to explain our own reserve touching the play of "Formosa" and its moral influence, and the reasons that prompt our choice of the present time for some observations concerning it. We did not feel called upon to stimulate curiosity when gratification was at once easy and unwholesome; and the consolation that "Formosa" is on the whole a very dull play can be offered with increased safety and pertinence when it is no longer to be seen. Its moral tendency, good or bad, has naturally obscured the issue of its dullness—or, indeed, of its qualities as a work of art. This tendency the London manager and the author as usual did their best to vindicate; and this, as usual, not upon its own merits, but by the doubtful process of comparison. No equivocal play or book or newspaper ever appears, we should remember, without similar attempts at vindication founded on false issues or plausible analogies. Thus Mr. BOUCICAULT points to the Police reports of the *Times* in justification—as a parallel *raison d'être*—of "Formosa." That is to say, because exact accounts are given in a journal, as news, of things that have happened, meretricious representations may be given in a theatre of things that have not happened. And Mr. CHATTERTON alleges that he would be ruined by what more scrupulous men than himself, both in London and New-York, have made and are making fortunes by—unobjectionable, dramas unobjectionably performed. Again, Mr. BOUCICAULT names several plays, "Norma," "La Traviata," and others, in which bad women are introduced; but fails to mention that in each of these cases, whatever their faults otherwise, the life of the heroine is shown to be thorny and wretched from the outset, and ends in death or inextricable misery. How does this compare with *Formosa*, and does her career enforce a similar moral? We know very well that it does not. Her story is that of a woman who is not only a successful courtesan, but a prosperous sharper as well; of a creature who is a two-edged sword, cutting alike both friend and foe; of a criminal destitute of remorse, who, never brought to punishment of any sort, winds up her flagitious course by a piece of good fortune that most of the good and pure of her sex might envy and envy in vain. Such is the reply to the question as to the morality of "Formosa," and in this reply lies the gist of the whole argument.

The point is, whether the general incentive, the teaching of the play, is toward vice or virtue. The outcry that "Formosa" is abused because the author has dared to introduce vile women in his play is sheer nonsense. What is "Milwood" in "George Barnwell?" And who can doubt that "George Barnwell" is a moral play? On the other hand there are vicious women in "Jack Sheppard," a piece in which the hero, like "Barnwell," also ends at the gallows; and we have indisputable evidence that "Jack Sheppard" is one of the most pernicious dramas ever acted. The whole action of the first-named play is a warning of the misery of crime; the action of the second is a constant illustration of its pleasantness; and although, to follow history and the novel, Tyburn Tree is seen at last, Jack dies more like a hero than a malefactor, and but for the accident to "Blueskin," might not have died at all. Here is the measure, and there is no other just measure of the desert of "Formosa." Does it tend to make women pure or impure? Does it show young girls, in their proper colors, the shame and the woe of vice? If it does, well. If it does not, dealing with the subject at all, the authors who write, and the managers who produce such a drama, are public nuisances, who deserve severe condemnation, and who should receive it at the hands of all who have the means to make their rebuke effective.

It seems a frivolous thing to say, and yet the talk constantly heard around us urges the suggestion, that the effect of a given play upon the experienced, the mature and the educated affords no test of its effect upon its probable average audience. The proper way to gauge the tendency of "Formosas" and "Jack Sheppards" is to look at them through the eyes of simple youths and maidens, whose imaginations are prone to be led captive, and whose principles to be corrupted by a glittering show of pleasure whose hollowness they are utterly without means of judging. Heaven knows there are temptations and facilities enough to lure the young to vice in real life, without calling in histrionic illusion to carpet with velvet and line with flowers the path that leads to the pit. And those who devote themselves to such work are as culpable in their way as the manufacturers of the loathsome illustrated sheets which have of late so disgraced our news stands, and which, now and then, are tardily checked by the Police. Mr. CHATTERTON's plea that the public will not come to decent plays is as available for the venders of dirty prints, and as empty for both. That the public go to see "Formosas," or buy immoral publications, is justificatory of neither. Were a manager to advertise that all the ladies in a given piece would appear in the costume of "Godiva," he might get a full house; which, however, as a test of the character of the performance, would be universally admitted to be worthless. It would prove no more as regards merit or influence than does the number of copies sold of a flash newspaper. The question to be determined is in both cases the same, i.e., whether the speculator who is willing to sacrifice, for his profit, the morals of others, shall be permitted to do so at the expense of public decency, when we affirm that both the Press and the Press abuse are sources of corruption which strongly indicate the needfulness of bringing this question squarely before the bar of public opinion,—and keeping it continuously there until a righteous decision shall be attained.

Democratic Corruption and Extravagance.

Of the many sins with which the Democratic Party is charged, corruption and extravagance in the expenditure of public money is not the least. We have in this City and State long suffered from this apparently inherent vice, and are constantly meeting with illustrations of it in other directions. For instance, there is Maryland, which presents one of the strongest possible cases in point.

The whole expenditures of Maryland during the six years 1861 to 1866, inclusive, during which period the State was in Republican hands, were $19,797,000, including war expenses, which amounted to $4,619,476, reducing the net expenditures to $8,873,180. In the Fall of 1866, the Democracy gained control of the State finances, and very soon made an exhibit of a new character. The first session of the new Legislature, that of 1867, appropriated $3,704,520, beside absorbing a considerable balance left in the Treasury, and the second session, that of 1868, the enormous sum of $8,618,590. Thus the Maryland Democratic Legislature wrung from the State in less than two years more than the total amount called for during six years, a period, moreover, when the State had to bear her share of the expenses of the war. But this is not the worst, for in August, 1867, the State Comptroller and Treasurer announced that, in consequence of the repeal of the laws authorizing the issue of bonds, all payments on any account were suspended, thus declaring the State to be bankrupt.

The sum total of appropriations for 1868 consists largely of special appropriations, under which head appears for bounties $4,000,000. Whatever benefactions are meant by the term, it cannot be that the bounties so lavishly appropriated are to soldiers. The State record proves this beyond question. Governor SWANN's message of 1867 distinctly stated that the whole amount of bounties remaining unprovided for was $400,000. So that to call for an appropriation of four millions in 1868 under that head implies fraud. The Republicans in the State openly declare, in fact, that the money is intended for the compensation of Western Maryland slaveowners, whose slaves deserted them and joined General GRANT's army, and sided in the suppression of the rebellion. The charge may be true or not, but the main fact remains that the Maryland Democrats are taking from the people of the State four millions under false pretences, and are running a career of extravagance for which there is no parallel save perhaps in New-York City. The people have the remedy in their own hands in both cases, and if they fail to apply it, the fault and the penalty will be their own.

If General BUTTERFIELD's resignation were intended to avert close scrutiny into the transactions with which he is alleged to have been connected, it should be unavailing. The Treasury owes to itself and to the business community the most searching inquiry into his operations during his term of office. Rightly or wrongly, suspicion attaches to them, and from this suspicion the whole public service suffers. Let us have the whole truth so far as it can be reached by an official investigation.

The "Ides of October" have come and gone, and still LOUIS NAPOLEON is Emperor of the French. Predictions of fatal days for his dynasty have a habit of turning out mere moonshine. A little while ago the Orleanists scattered their gold with a liberal hand, and a successful rising was confidently anticipated. The hour came, but not the man. Once more those who went out into the streets of Paris to see a revolution have returned disappointed. The bulk of the people, the classes possessing property of any kind, the workingmen not out of employment, are not dissatisfied with a rule which has given them security and prosperity, such as they had not enjoyed for some years before NAPOLEON was crowned, and which a revolution certainly would not tend to consolidate. How many prophets of evil the Emperor has already outlived! Every disease which flesh is heir to has been ascribed to him—and still he wears the purple. He has seen kingdoms pass away which no one deemed in danger, and still he can afford to bid defiance to his enemies. We shall not believe in another French revolution until we see it.

The English journalists mount their pulpits and deliver solemn discourses concerning the recent gold panic in this City. It is always pleasant to point the moral which does not fall against ourselves. We need not say that our English contemporaries do not say a word about the colossal frauds in their own community which have brought thousands of innocent persons to ruin within the last few years—the failure of the British Bank, of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., and of insurance offices innumerable. They discreetly draw a veil over these little accidents. The *Saturday Review* is very appropriately the loudest of all the Pharisees. "If we can keep the contagion of the pestilence separated from us by the breadth of the Atlantic," it says, "we must, perforce, endure the lesser evils patiently." Touching resignation! But the gold panic, with all its iniquities, did not make thousands of widows and orphans beggars, as the failure of OVEREND & Co., of the Agra Bank, of the Albert Insurance Office, of innumerable other "solid British concerns," most certainly did. What about the great Bombay speculative panic, and the consequent collapse of the "Bank of Bombay," for which English directors, many of them Government officers, were solely responsible? It is like "Satan rebuking sin" for English writers to preach to New-York about its commercial morality. More fraud and wrongdoing have been perpetrated in England during the last ten years than in all the other nations on the earth's surface put together.

Mr. BENCH was lately challenged to put an end to pigeon shooting if he dared, and his "humanity" was made, as usual, the theme of many feeble witticisms. Yet the idea which he is trying to instill into the community are rapidly gaining force in England. Mr. R. A. FERGUSSON, a country squire who lives in the heart of the fashionable district, has published an open letter in defiance of attacking all sports which have for

[illegible]

"Patrons," they say, "will learn to value the pleasures of the country and of outdoor sports for their own sake, and to disperse with the bribe of killing some of their humble fellow creatures." Fancy calling a fox, a hare or a bird a "fellow creature." It is enough to make every "truly British sportsman" turn his back upon a country which is becoming too humane [illegible]

The concrete pavement in Twenty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, has been put down since that in Fifth-avenue, and has been subjected to much less wear, but already rivals that in the more-used thoroughfare in ruggedness. In scores of places it is worn through to the cobble stones, and that stone, which is conclusive evidence that the cement with which the City authorities are thinly plastering so many up-town streets contains infinitely far swindling the City treasury, but is otherwise useless. If there should be no rain to raise dust, no rain to make mud, and no feet to wear them, the concrete pavements might possibly endure and be endured, but as it is we expect them to wear out the patience of our citizens as rapidly as themselves. They will, of course, be taken up at about the same expense as they were put down, and will thus fulfill the real purpose of dissipating the money appropriated by the last Legislature.

A correspondent writes to a contemporary to relate a remarkable evidence of "practical Christianity." He went to church on a wet Sunday, and upon coming out, with the purpose of getting wet through, was offered an umbrella by a lady whom he had never seen before. "She had carried two to church, thinking somebody might be unprovided with one." This was a surprising fruit of good works. The correspondent mentions the church—consequently it is likely to be very crowded on other rainy Sundays. There are many benighted beings in this world who do not possess umbrellas of their own, but it is not usually necessary to invite them to help themselves to other people's. The benevolent lady referred to is perhaps the first person in a civilized land who has used the umbrella as a means of conversion, just as a missionary gives a row of beads or a brass button to the heathen. It is much to be feared that the bread she casts upon the waters will never return to her.

The Bohemians are at a discount in Lausanne also—being slighted by the body of cosmopolite Congressmen who lately met in that city, and who, in resolving that the Polish and Orthodox Democracy should be brought into fraternity with that of the West, left out the Czechs by a marked vote. Of course the Congressmen disliked the centralization of North Germany and did not wish to hurt the counterbalancing influence of Austrian Germany in which the Bohemians are at home and grumbling along with the Moravians. Those Czechs are as humorous as the "Fenians," and as little encouraged, apparently, by the general sentiment, as the men of Lausanne interpret it. But the Bohemians are resolved to persist, as they do everywhere, and look for help from the large family of their kindred, the Czechs of Poland and the Sclavonian race at large.

There may be a sort of fanciful propriety—if nothing else—in sending as English Minister to Madrid the famous Mr. LAYARD, who has had so much experience in grubbing and guessing among the ruins of some other ancient monarchies of the older continent. After Birs Nimroud and the cuneiform inscriptions, it is thought he will be quite at home in Madrid, and be able to find out, in some degree, what SERRANO and PRIM are supposed to be driving at, and also contrive to see through any dispatches from the Archbishop of Paris which may come before him in the way of diplomatic business. LAYARD is by no means one of Mr. GLADSTONE's worst appointments.

The coolie trade has long been carried on with many of the tragic incidents which used to characterize the traffic in slaves. The horrors of the "middle passage" are renewed again and again in the transportation of these unfortunate emigrants. The latest instance which has come to light is that of a French park, *Tamaris*, which left Macao on the 8th of February with 300 coolies on board. There was a mutiny, and the Captain was murdered. The crew escaped in boats. A Dutch man-of-war was sent from Java in pursuit of the bark, and when the coolies found that they would be obliged to proceed on their voyage some of them jumped overboard, others took poison, and when the vessel arrived in port only seventy-five of the emigrants were alive. All attempts to regulate this traffic have hitherto failed, but one would suppose that a lesson like this would be enough to cause ship-owners to be more cautious for the future how they embark in it.

One of the recommendations of the Committee of the Lausanne Congress of Peace and Liberty was the establishment of syndics, to arbitrate between employers and workmen—a good idea, and one that comes home to the business and bosoms of a great many. It is an old idea, too; for, in the middle of the fifteenth century, the fishermen of Marseilles and the manufacturers of Lyons put it into practice, under the management of *Prudhommes*, who in all cases settled the differences between employers and workers. The traditions of its happy results still preserve it in France, where those *Prudhommes*, as in Paris and elsewhere, do the business of law courts in civil cases. Common sense must recommend such a system, and the value of it would be seen just now, if it existed, to regulate those differences and troubles on the Erie Railroad, and in so many other places.

The Social Science Association Proceedings To-Day.

The papers read at the opening session of the Social Science Congress yesterday were all of a high order. The programme for to-day's session in the lecture room of the Historical Society, is even of a more interesting character than that of yesterday. Mr. FRIEDRICH KAPP, then whose there is no higher authority on the subject in this country, will read a paper on "Immigration" at 3 P. M. He will be followed by Professor FRANCIS BACON, of Yale College, with a paper on "Vaccination." CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., will present a paper on "Presidential Elections." At 8 P. M. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS will bring before the Association, in his wonted eloquent way, the results of a careful inquiry into the "Civil Service Reform Question," and General JAMES A. GARFIELD, of the Congressional Census Committee, will read a paper on "The National Census of 1870."

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA REPERTORY.

The series of four performances of German opera at the French Theatre will be commenced this evening. "Faust" will be sung by Mme. PERSCHNER and Signor HERMANN and HERMANNS, the orchestra being led by Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

COMMENT ON THE PLAYS OF THE WEEK.

"The World and the Water Fly" will be placed on the Bowery Theatre boards for the first time in eleven years.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

The Religious Liberty Decree—Opinions of the Press—Spanish Policy in Colonial Reforms.

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—The *Voz de Cuba*, a Liberal journal, lauds the decree establishing religious freedom. It expects the most beneficial results for the country from this great measure, believing that under it the Catholic religion will thrive, and that Atheism, now so prevalent, will be annihilated. The *Diario* makes a brief recognition of the decree, but indulges in no comments for or against it. The *Prensa* expresses its dissatisfaction, while it accepts the decree because it is now a law.

The Colonial Minister at Madrid, in answer to a telegraphic dispatch from Havana, says the Ministry is resolved to take no important action touching social or political reforms in the Colonies until the parties interested in these matters are heard.

Exchange heavy and declining.

The Case of the Privateer Cuba—Testimony of the Officers to be Taken.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 26.—The case of the officers of the Cuba was resumed before this Commissioner to-day. Mr. DAVIS, for the defense, wanted to introduce some of the officers as witnesses. Mr. PHELPS, for the Government, objected. After some discussion, the Commissioner decided that the officers were competent as witnesses. After the examination of two witnesses, by which nothing of importance was elicited, the Court adjourned over until to-morrow.

CHINA.

The Burlingame Embassy Returning from Northern Europe.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26.—The Chinese Embassy, after having visited the capitals of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, left to-day for the Netherlands.

A SNOW STORM.

A Depth of Two Feet on the Great Western Railroad—Severe Storm at Buffalo—Snow at Scranton, Penn.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 26.—About four inches of snow fell here this morning. At Walkerton, Port Elgin, and at other points north and west, about two feet of snow have fallen, and it is still snowing along the lines of the Great Western and the Grand Trunk Railways. The fall is very light and railway communication uninterrupted.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Snow began to fall here last night. This morning the ground was covered. A severe snow storm now prevails.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 26—11 P. M.—It has just commenced snowing here for the second time this season.

Free Trade Meeting in Rochester—Opposition to the Coal Duty.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 26.—A very successful free trade meeting was held this evening. It was addressed by G. G. CLARKSON, President of the Rochester Reform League; Professor FERRY, Rev. Dr. SHAW and MARLON SANDS, Secretary of the New-York Free Trade League. A resolution was passed by the meeting condemning protective duties, and calling on Hon. NOAH DAVIS, the representative of the district in Congress, to vote for a repeal of the coal duty. A petition to Congress, favoring the abolition of the coal duty, has been signed by two thousand voters. The petition is fifty-six feet long.

The Tobacco Crop—Damage by the Frost.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 26.—Advices received today by the tobacco warehouse men from Indiana, Illinois, and Northern Kentucky, state that all the tobacco housed and not cured or protected by fires, has been badly damaged by freezing. It is impossible to state what amount of damage has been sustained, but it will be great.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.—Advices from Owen, Mason, Brecken and other tobacco-growing counties state that the recent frost has seriously injured the uncured crop. Other crops have been correspondingly effected.

The Amendment to the Constitution—The Action of Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—An Omaha dispatch says: "The extensively-published statement that the Nebraska Legislature ratified the Fifteenth Amendment last March, is incorrect, that body having adjourned in February without action on the subject. Governor BUTLER will probably call an extra session of the Legislature this Winter."

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 26.—The store in which was the Post Office, the barn and carpenter shop of GEORGE ELLIOTT, in the town of Bow, were destroyed by fire last night. Two hundred pounds of gunpowder and a barrel of kerosene in the store exploded. No person was injured. The loss is $1,200.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—CYRUS W. FIELD reached Omaha from Denver yesterday.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 26.—The Governor left here to-day without having made any appointment of United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator FESSENDEN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—General BELKNAP, the new Secretary of War, left Keokuk this morning to assume the duties of his office in Washington. Governor PALMER to-day issued a proclamation making Thursday, Nov. 18, a day of Thanksgiving.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F., of Kentucky, met this morning. The attendance of delegates is greater than it has ever been in the history of the Lodge. The election of Grand Officers will take place to-morrow. The session will be of unusual importance.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—EDWARD CODY, a citizen of Warrenton, Warren County, was taken from his house last night by a party of United States soldiers. While being carried out of the town CODY escaped, receiving two gunshot wounds. The Sheriff reported the outrage to the military authorities. The affair has created much ill feeling.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—The new Masonic Hall in Allegheny City was dedicated this afternoon with Masonic ceremonies.

CURRENT NOTES.

All but four counties in Ohio have been heard from officially. Governor HAYES' majority will be about 8,000. The temperance candidate for Governor did not receive more than 70 votes in the entire State.

The distillers in Kentucky are to hold a Convention in Lexington on the 3d of November.

The Republican State Central Committee of Massachusetts have issued a brief address showing that the Republican Party is not hostile to the interests of labor, and that the Democratic Party is not only incapable of settling the liquor question on any sound and permanent basis, but it has no desire to do so, its settled policy being to keep this question open.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Ledger* gravely announces that VALLANDIGHAM is not in the ring for the Democratic nomination for President in 1872, and that it is useless, in this connection, to discuss his merits.

Judge JOHN D. CATON, who declined a Democratic nomination for the Illinois Constitutional Convention, has accepted a nomination as an independent, non-partisan candidate.

The Mississippi Democrats held a small State Convention in Canton last week, and passed resolutions avowing themselves Democrats, denying the right of the 125 citizens in their address to dictate to the Democratic Party, and recommending that Democrats have nothing to do with either ALCORN or DENT. They found it inexpedient to nominate a State ticket, and will endeavor to maintain a position of "strict neutrality" in the canvass.

Two young men named FAIRFIELD and BURRIS arrived at the White House on Monday, who said they had walked from Boston to Washington for the purpose of paying their respects to President GRANT.

At Montreal on Saturday morning, His Royal Highness Prince ARTHUR, Lieutenant of D Company, First Battalion Prince Consort's Own Rifles, paraded an officer of the day, and mounted with the relief detachment, for guard duty, at 9 o'clock.

The four-oared race between the Neptune Club of Boston and the Hagalas Saturday, Nov. 6, over the Worcester course, for the championship of the United States, is to take place at Lake Quinsigamond, Nov. 4.

The Masons of Connecticut intend to erect in Hartford a monument to the memory of the late Ex-Governor THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

A Nashville paper reports that the caucus which connected the defeat of Ex-President Johnson, tendered their nomination for United States Senator to Hon. DORSEY B. TENNEY, Speaker of the Senate, but he refused the proffered honor, saying that he was a Johnson man.

Nov. 18 has been designated as Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania, Maine, Maryland, Kentucky and North Carolina.

The Boston *Post* thinks there is something "very queer" about the result of the Colleoma Lottery.

At the Springfield Armory there are now about 300 breech-loaders turned out daily, combining the best points of various inventions. The Enfield rifles are being cleaned up for sale to whoever wants them; the Sublime Porte into by bought 125,000.

The Montreal *Minerve* says the Dominion Cabinet is now made up as follows: Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Minister of Justice; Sir G. E. CARTIER, Minister of Militia; Sir F. HINCKS, Minister of Finance; Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN, formerly Secretary of State, now Minister of Public Works; Hon. Mr. HOWE, formerly President of the Council, now Secretary of State; Hon. Mr. MITCHELL, Minister of Marine; Hon. Mr. TILLEY, Minister of Customs; Hon. Mr. DUNKIN, Minister of Inland Revenue; Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS, formerly Minister of Agriculture, President of the Council; Hon. Mr. BENSON, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Mr. MORRIS, Secretary of the Province; Hon. Mr. KENNY, Receiver-General; Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL, Postmaster-General.

PERSONAL.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing on Oct. 14, says: "SAINTE BEUVE, the well-known critic, publicist and poet, lies dead in the little room that served him for bed-chamber and study in his modest lodging hard by the Luxembourg. He may be said to have died with harness on his back, for though he has been suffering atrociously for the past four years from the disease under which the Emperor labors, he had the pen in his hand almost to the last moment. Three surgical operations were performed on him this week; he succumbed to the third, and signed his last in the arms of one of his friends, Dr. VEYNE, a little after midday on Wednesday. No minister of religion was present at the scene; the interment, by his special directions, will be also conducted 'civilly,' without the attendance of priest or acolyte. In one of the spasms of agony that preceded dissolution he murmured, 'physicians should have poison for their friends!' He was thinking of the death of SOCRATES."

Hon. L. S. HUNTINGTON, a member of the Canadian Legislature, and formerly Solicitor-General, is at the Hoffman House. He is one of the boldest, most capable and most eloquent advocates of Canadian Independence.

Among the passengers by the *Scotia*, yesterday, were Mme. DE BRIOL and Signor LEFRANC, the prima donna and first tenor of MARETZEK's Italian Opera Company.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Address to Irish Voters.

The Committee appointed by the Irish Republican Horace Greeley Campaign Club issued an address yesterday to the Irishmen of New-York City and State, in which they say: "Countrymen! who still linger in the Democratic ranks, we appeal to you no longer to deserve the reproach which these words, from a man who never bowed to Democratic dictation, conveys. The State ticket of the Republican Party is worthy of your support. Stand by it, and work for it. See to it that locally as well as generally it will be successful. On this ticket are men whose ideas of liberty are as broad as God's love. They embrace all nations and peoples. The Republican Party has been charged with narrow prejudices against the foreign-born citizens. They have rebuked their slanderers and illustrated their liberality by nominating a foreign-born citizen for the first place. The name of SIGEL heads the ticket. Sigel is to the German nationality what our illustrious THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER was to the Irish nationality. We are anxious that our people should give General SIGEL a hearty support. A soldier of freedom in Germany—a soldier of freedom in America. A generous gentleman worthy to represent the great State of New-York. Let us give him a thorough support, as though we were part of the German people, and thereby prove our devotion to liberty and its friends. In conclusion, we solemnly call on you, our countrymen, from the highest to the humblest, to give this subject your serious and unbiased consideration, and we feel sure that if you do so, as citizens, as men, and as exiled Irishmen, that your voice shall be joined to ours, and your influence cast with the Republican Party. We call on you to support the entire State ticket, holding such men as FRANK SIGEL and MARTIN I. TOWNSEND. But above all party considerations and in the name of truth, justice and humanity, we appeal to all Irishmen to prove to the world that we can remember our friends. To those who feel convinced of the truth of our arguments, we say a word more addressed to you in the ranks of freedom; to those who, setting their better judgment, still stubbornly resolve to cling to the heartless Democracy, we say: Let no consideration induce you to poll a single vote against the tried friend of the Irish race—HORACE GREELEY. Let all vote for him. We shall thus earn that right to a prouder self respect, and we shall place a good and great man at the post which his sterling worth demands.

James Haggerty, Michael Scanlan, Thomas J. Kelly, Daniel R. Lyddy, Walter M. O'Dwyer, Joseph I. C. Clarke.

Westchester County Nominations.

The Democrats and Republicans of Westchester County have made their nominations for the approaching political contest in this State, as follows:

Senator, Ninth District—William Cauldwell, Dem.; David S. Rowe, Rep.

County Treasurer—M. Holmes Odell, Dem.; John Berryman, Rep.

Superintendent of Poor—George Cooper, Dem.; Wm. H. Sparks, Rep.

Coroner—*Thomas Smith, Dem.; Charles J. Nordquist, Rep.

Justice of Sessions—Stephen Billings, Dem.; *Myrone B. Silkman, Rep.

Member of Assembly, First District—James J. Mooney, Dem.; Edward Haight, Rep.

Member of Assembly, Second District—*Edward D. Lawrence, Dem.; Howard C. Cady, Rep.

Member of Assembly, Third District—Wm. E. Lawrence, Dem.; *Jas. W. Husted, Rep.

School Commissioner, First District—*Francis W. Gilley, Dem.; Geo. R. Tremper, Rep.

School Commissioner, Second District—*Geo. W. Smith, Dem.; H. C. Judson, Rep.

School Commissioner, Third District—Wm. B. Skinner, Dem.; *Joseph Barrett, Rep.

Those marked with the asterisk (*) are present incumbents. Two Justices of Sessions, one Democrat and one Republican; consequently a nomination is equivalent to an election.

German Veteran Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of the German Veterans of this City, including the German division of the Boys in Blue and the German Veteran Singing Society of this City, was held at Turner Hall, in Orchard-street, last night, when about six hundred persons were present. The Hall was handsomely decorated with American and German flags, and a band of music was present which, beside the Singing Society, enlivened the pauses between the addresses made. The meeting was called to order by General MAX WEBER, who stated the object of the meeting to be to pledge support to General FRANZ SIGEL, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State at the coming election. He proposed General JULIUS STAHEL for Chairman of the meeting, who was appointed, as were also a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Captain CHAS. A. FISCHER, one of the Secretaries, then read the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the German Veteran Sigel Campaign Club, indorsing the nomination of General SIGEL, which were approved by the mass meeting. Several letters of invited speakers who excused their absence having been read, the meeting was addressed by Mr. CHARLES GOEPP, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. Other spirited addresses were made by Messrs. P. J. STEFFEN, EDWARD FROMME and Dr. STEWARDS, the President of the Turner Society. It having been resolved to participate in the German Republican mass meeting at the Cooper Institute to-night, three hearty cheers were given for General SIGEL, and the meeting then adjourned.

Republican Satisfaction Meeting—Seventeenth Assembly District.

The Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District held a ratification meeting last evening at the Wigwam in Forty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The gathering was large and the proceedings were highly enthusiastic. Mr. JOHN R. RUSSELL presided. Addresses were delivered by General JOHN L. SWIFT, of Massachusetts, Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Mr. CHARLES A. FRAMBERS, Republican candidate for Assembly in this district, and Mr. DAVID R. MORRISON of this City. The exercises were also enlivened with singing by Messrs. CHARLES ANDERSON and R. L. BULLOCK, and recitations ("Barbara Frietchie" and "The Dying soldier,") by Mr. WM. H. POPE.

General SWIFT offered many sound arguments going to show why Republican principles should be placed in the ascendant in this State, and was followed by Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, who contended that the Republican Party would not have finished its mission until every man, white or black, who helped to put down the rebellion had a right to the ballot; not until the national debt be paid according to the terms on which it was agreed payment should be made when the debt was contracted. As showing the importance of the pending election, he said let the State of New-York go into the hands of the Democratic Party and the Government bonds held in Europe will not be worth as much by several per cent. as they will be when their holders shall feel satisfied by the success of the Republican ticket in this State, that the people are determined to liquidate them, honestly and to the full, in coin.

At the close of the exercises the audience sang "Rally Round the Flag," and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the State ticket.

Eighth Assembly District Republican Nomination.

The Eighth Assembly District Union Republican Association met at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street last evening. Mr. WM. WINGANDT received the unanimous nomination for Assembly, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Political Brevities.

Mr. IVERSON W. KNAPP has received the united Republican nomination for Senator in the Sixth Senatorial District. Mr. KNAPP was formerly a hardware merchant.

JOHN ROGERS has been nominated for Assemblyman by the Republicans of the Second District of Hudson County, N. J.

Mr. JOSEPH SARNAY has been nominated for Assemblyman by the Republicans of the First District of Essex County, N. J.

The Eleventh District Democratic Union (Waterbury) Convention met last evening at Milleman's Hall, Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. No nomination was made, the report of the Conference Committee not being presented.

The Fourth Assembly Democratic Union (Smith Ely) Convention met last evening and nominated JOHN J. BLAIR.

The Workingmen's Independent Democratic Association met at No. 151 Avenue B last evening, and resolved to support THEODORE TUCKER for Assemblyman of the Twelfth District.

At a meeting of the Seventh Ward Independent Political Club, held at their rooms in East Broadway, last evening, it was unanimously resolved to support Hon. HORACE GREELEY for Comptroller, and Mr. JOHN FOLEY for Supervisor.

The Democrats of the Sixth Assembly District in Newark, met at the Belmont Hotel last evening, and nominated FREDRICK VOLZ for the Assembly.

Ocean Navigation.

It is announced that the tiny craft *Constitution*, Captain JENKS, will depart for Europe this afternoon. Lounderry is the first port she will call at. The Captain is a "down Easter" of the most ultra-adventurous type, and, withal, a skillful navigator. The craft takes five people, all told—Captain, officers, crew and passengers—and, in imitation of the *Red, White and Blue*, but "going one better," she takes two Newfoundland dogs. The diminutive vessel has already seen good service, is built of iron and is ship rigged. Her length from stem to stern is twenty-three feet, and she is of eight tons burden. She is now mounted on a wagon in Greenwich-street, near the Battery. This morning her stores will be put on board. This afternoon she will be launched, and start on her voyage, escorted by a steamer as far as Sandy Hook, where the friends of the intrepid, but to say nail, voyagers will wish them God-speed on this perilous journey.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Results of the Present Administration—Comparative Statement of Total Collections in Leading Districts for the First Quarter of the Fiscal Year—Gain over First Quarter of Last Year 3 6-10 Per Cent.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 25, 1869.

The accompanying statement, prepared at the request of your correspondent by Mr. J. E. TAYLOR, Chief of the Division of Statistics, under the authority of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, gives a most interesting and gratifying illustration of the results of the present administration of the Revenue Bureau. The comparison is made with the months of July, August and September, for the reason that it is fairer on the whole for the year 1868, as the spread tax on whisky and tobacco went into effect in July of last year, and the comparison is therefore one of results achieved on the same basis of law at similar periods under the different Administrations. The comparison is for three months in thirty-eight districts, and for two months (July and August) in nineteen districts. These are given not by any means as comprising all the districts which show gains, but as showing the results achieved in those localities where the greatest destruction in the collection of the revenue existed in 1868. These, it will be seen, comprise nearly all the leading cities of the Union in which fraud and corruption have been most notorious.

It is proper to add, in further explanation, that there are a number of districts in these same localities which show a considerable falling off in the aggregate return for this period as compared with 1868. Thus, for instance, the Second Ohio, in the above table, shows a large increase. Its adjoining district, the First Ohio, shows a considerable decrease. This is explained by the fact that the Second is a large whisky-producing district; in 1868 the whisky it produced went into bond and paid its tax in the First District, which made no whisky. *Now*, the whisky pay tax where made; hence the business has resumed its legitimate shape, and the Second District gets credit for what went into the First last year. These are only exceptional instances, however, for the gain is very general. By reference to Kentucky, it will be seen that the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, the natural region of whisky production, show an enormous increase, which is additional evidence that the business is resuming its legitimate channels, and that whisky is being made honestly, where the grain is produced, instead of dishonestly by distillation in large cities.

At the present time, as will be seen, the larger part of the gain comes from the tobacco tax. The quarter just closed is the lowest period in the year for the whisky tax; the distilleries are now resuming operations, and a large increase will be apparent soon. Last year, at the same period, the large amount of whisky in bond, being favorably affected by the reduction of the tax in July, 1868, served to swell the revenue from that source largely above what it would have been from spirits actually manufactured during that quarter.

CYMON.

Comparative Statement showing the total Collections returned from several leading Collection Districts in the United States for the first quarter of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869 and 1870, with the gains, and gain per cent. of thosein the latter over those in the former period; also the gain from Spirits, Tobacco and all other sources:

NOTE.—The collections in this Statement are given in the nearest hundreds of dollars. The amounts under the head of Spirits, Tobacco and other sources, preceded with a *, show a loss instead of a gain.

Collection Districts.	Chief Town, City or part of City in District.	Collections in July, August and September. 1869.	1868.	Total gain.	Total gain ¢ cent.	Gain On Spirits	Gain On Tob'co.	Gain F'm all other sourc's
Second Alabama	Montgomery	$76,800	$62,600	$22,200	22	*4,600	*$200	$26,600
First Connecticut	Hartford	127,000	126,800	26,000	12	3,700	4,600	19,200
Second Connecticut	New Haven	115,700	108,200	7,500	6	6,400	7,900	27,300
Twelfth Illinois	Chicago	1,402,000	1,126,000	338,000	29	37,000	57,000	*160,000
Fourth Indiana	Auburn	149,100	128,400	121,200	67	24,000	100	*2,900
Fifth Kentucky	Louisville	428,500	322,600	28,100	7	*71,700	92,700	12,100
Sixth Kentucky	Covington	1,145,000	976,100	170,100	174	18,400	34,400	98,100
First Louisiana	New Orleans	561,600	411,100	150,500	46	32,200	120,000	40,300
Third Maryland	Baltimore	766,200	558,200	208,100	40	92,700	116,400	94,900
Third Massachusetts	Boston	728,600	1,207,200	477,000	72	98,100	*30,500	409,200
Fourth Massachusetts	Boston	1,227,000	1,027,000	199,000	77	7,400	12,700	178,900
Twelfth New-York	Syracuse	119,000	309,000	190,100	160	2,900	12,200	174,900
First Missouri	St. Louis	816,000	1,399,100	582,000	57	*28,300	110,000	28,400
Second New-Hampshire	Concord	61,000	55,000	6,000	10	2,000	1,200	2,800
Fourth New-York	New-York	751,300	600,200	208,100	35	11,400	20,600	28,500
Seventh New-York	New-York	827,000	676,000	49,700	15	12,700	109,600	*22,600
Ninth New-York	New-York	977,500	805,000	221,600	40	*12,800	2,400	240,600
Fourteenth New-York	Albany	358,100	223,000	135,000	94	*3,300	3,700	134,600
Twenty-first New-York	Utica	101,300	152,700	19,400	19	4,600	46,300	*31,500
Twenty-third New-York	Syracuse	91,200	135,400	44,200	49	18,100	6,500	*11,100
Thirteenth New-York	Buffalo	476,600	309,200	212,300	45	19,600	22,900	169,800
Fourth North Carolina	Raleigh	38,600	128,000	72,300	215	1,600	28,400	200
Sixth North Carolina	Salisbury	21,000	48,000	27,000	420	400	6,400	*300
Second Ohio	Cincinnati	358,900	205,100	153,200	151	67,000	6,700	84,500
Tenth Ohio	Toledo	172,300	119,700	27,600	18	300	27,600	*1,600
Third Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	1,101,700	879,000	221,700	122	32,000	5,400	184,400
Fourth Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	891,700	719,000	68,100	10	*6,300	9,000	65,400
Ninth Pennsylvania	Lancaster	139,900	120,000	69,700	49	14,400	12,800	42,400
Twenty-first Pennsylvania	Uniontown	163,100	136,100	8,000	4	1,500	6,500	*100
Twenty-second Pennsylvania	Pittsburg	271,700	481,500	218,000	81	44,300	165,000	108,600
Second South Carolina	Charleston	29,400	26,600	2,100	7	1,400	1,000	*1,100
Fourth Tennessee	Shelbyville	32,800	29,900	2,900	13	3,000	*100	*3,900
Fifth Tennessee	Nashville	118,700	127,700	9,000	8	17,600	3,500	*10,900
Fourth Virginia	Lynchburg	173,000	651,000	478,000	261	*37,000	497,000	18,000
Fifth Virginia	Danville	21,000	28,000	7,000	49	6,400	*2,400	1,000
Sixth Virginia	Wheeling	168,100	164,000	4,100	2	11,900	9,000	*16,800
Seventh Virginia	Alexandria	33,700	34,100	2,400	11	4,000	300	*1,700

REMARKS.

*Apparent loss on the annual list, $158,000.
†Apparent gain on the annual list, $600,000.
‡Apparent gain on the annual list, $182,000.
§Apparent gain on the annual list, $110,000, and on fermented liquors, $14,200.
‖Apparent gain on the annual list, $200,000.
¶Apparent gain on the annual list, $187,000.

NOTE.—The returns for September, 1869, not having been received from the following districts, the comparison is made on the collections for July and August only in the two years.

Collection Districts.	Chief Town, City or part of City in District.	Collections in July and August. 1869.	1868.	Total gain.	Total gain ¢ cent.	Gain On Spirits	Gain On Tob'co.	Gain F'm all other sourc's
Fourth Illinois	Quincy	$149,900	$242,100	$101,200	73	$8,400	$92,800	$8,400
Fifth Illinois	Peoria	111,900	223,200	111,400	100	22,400	1,000	4,000
Fourth Kentucky	Lebanon	54,600	219,000	165,000	610	37,000	7,100	19,900
Seventh Kentucky	Covington	128,700	307,300	178,600	139	7,000	3,100	19,600
First Maine	Portland	58,900	88,300	31,300	53	1,600	3,100	12,600
Seventh Massachusetts	Lowell	45,100	68,000	22,900	50	*400	300	12,900
First Michigan	Detroit	274,000	435,000	161,000	59	3,000	47,000	90,700
Fifth New-York	Newburgh	247,000	253,000	6,300	3	*8,000	12,000	*7,700
Second New-York	Brooklyn	236,700	395,700	89,000	37	*9,300	112,600	*23,300
Third New-York	Brooklyn	176,000	281,400	105,400	60	2,400	6,700	96,300
Eighth New-York	New-York	1,888,400	3,149,400	262,000	13	*116,100	8,600	367,600
Fifth North Carolina	Greensboro'	31,400	111,100	79,700	253	7,200	60,900	11,600
Third Ohio	Dayton	213,000	348,700	34,800	16	6,400	3,600	9,600
Seventh Ohio	Columbus	97,400	60,000	37,600	60	5,000	1,900	3,700
Sixth Pennsylvania	Allentown	181,200	170,300	10,900	15	1,000	12,100	2,400
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	Allegheny City	91,900	124,600	34,700	38	6,200	2,800	24,600
Second Virginia	Norfolk	38,300	214,100	175,800	308	1,000	183,300	*4,600
First West Virginia	Wheeling	40,600	60,700	12,100	25	1,400	14,600	*1,000
First Wisconsin	Milwaukee	162,100	214,000	51,900	27	2,100	10,500	*200

REMARKS.

*Apparent gain on the annual list, $250,000.

The following is a statement showing the net receipts from Revenue Stamps:

	1869.	1868.
July	$1,290,169 15	$1,205,977 68
August	1,126,188 26	1,226,156 84
September	1,169,313 24	1,250,543 74
Total	$3,585,671 73	$3,682,678 19

Gain in the first quarter of the present over the first quarter of the last fiscal year, $902,993 46, or 86.10 per cent.

The Erie Railway Strike Renewed—The Demands of the Men Acceded to.

The workmen at the Erie Railway shops in Jersey City struck again at noon yesterday, but returned to work at 2 o'clock, upon the conclusion of negotiations with Mr. GOULD. The strike was occasioned by the arrival of committees from Port Jervis, Susquehanna and Buffalo, and its object was to have all the men reinstated in work at the shops in Susquehanna and Port Jervis upon the same agreement as that under which work had been resumed in Jersey City. A meeting was held at No. 7 Engine House, in North First-street, at 1 o'clock, Mr. FINDLAY, of Buffalo, presiding, and before it adjourned a paper was presented, signed by Mr. GOULD, acceding to the demands of the men, and promising to reinstate all the workmen at the shops along the line of the road. In the evening another meeting was held, at which the proposition was discussed of forming a more perfect union among the employes of the Company.

Bold Daylight Robbery at Flushing.

Yesterday afternoon one of the boldest burglaries committed in Queens County for a long time was perpetrated in the dwelling of JOHN ROBINSON, of Flushing. While the family was at dinner a bold thief entered their apartments. By the use of duplicate keys he succeeded in forcing open the bureau drawers and taking therefrom diamond ear rings and breast-pin, diamond finger rings, gold watches and chains, gold bracelets and trinkets of various descriptions. The miscreant escaped. A man in the employ of Mr. ROBINSON can identify the individual if he sees him. The loss will amount to about $4,000.

The New-York and Hudson River Conference of Unitarian Churches.

This body will meet to-day at the First Unitarian Church, Pierrepont-street, corner of Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The opening services were held at the church last evening, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS and Rev. Mr. EEPWORTH, of New-York, assisting. The latter gentleman preached the sermon, which was an outspoken discourse concerning the errors of Romanism and the failures of Protestantism, and confidently predicted a much greater success for the Unitarian denomination than has hitherto attended it.

Another Serious Accident on the Erie Railroad.

At 3:45 P. M., yesterday, six cars of the passenger train on the Erie Railroad, on its way from New-York to Buffalo, ran off the track two miles east of Susquehanna. The whole train is a complete wreck. It is reported that none of the passengers were injured, but the news reached us at so late an hour that it is impossible to ascertain whether this statement is true. The cause of the accident was a broken rail.

HOME AGAIN.—Our citizens will be pleased to know that Dr. B. G. PERRY, the skillful and well known Dermatologist, has closed his Lexington office, and can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., for diseased scalps, loss of hair, premature grayness, unnatural growth of the nose, pimples, black worms, moth patches, freckles, moles, warts, and all cutaneous eruptions. No charge for consultations. Send for an interrogatory circular.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-street, New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

MILHAU'S COD LIVER, GOLDEN BRAND, unsurpassed by any yet produced. Cod Liver Oil, with hypophosphites of lime, a great improvement. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The great remedy for Gravel, Scrofula, Kidney Diseases, &c. "Get the best." W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.—*Advertisement.*

"MY WIFE will burn none but PRATT'S Astral Oil, with which we are perfectly charmed," says one correspondent.—*Advertisement.*

Halitosis.

To restore and retain the bloom and freshness of beauty a beautiful Indian shawl, sun Rosamond KALKENDYE, 3 cts. cleaning of infants, and for any rough case of the skin, it has no equal. Unlike other cosmetics, it produces no healing action of the capillaries.—*Advertisement.*

A. Hayward & Co.,
CLOTHIERS,
Nos. 201, 203 and 205 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.
Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the Times as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

G. Collamore & Co.,
Continue to make a specialty of the
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.'S
SILVER PLATED GOODS.
G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 718 Broadway,
One door above Waverley-place.
New-York.
GILMAN COLLAMORE, HENRY H. HOLLY.

Troublesome Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness are speedily cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It gives immediate relief in all affections of the lungs by producing a free expectoration of the phlegm which obstructs them, thus quieting the cough, relieving the inflammation and giving the diseased organs a chance to heal. Sold by all druggists.

Removal.
THE ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has removed to No. 805 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Blodgett Spring Water is the original and only mineral water that has wrought so many cures in diseases of the kidneys and all impurities of the blood. For sale by druggists everywhere, and at the depot, J. P. HENRY, Call or send for new pamphlet, No. 8 Collonade.

No Sediment—No Stains—No Poisons—Is what makes the EGYPTIAN HAIR COLORING so popular with the ladies. Discard the muddy, sediment-producing, stain-producing and use this only safe and effectual article. Depot, GEO. W. SOUTHWICK, No. 33 Vesey-st.

Prepare for Winter.—PATENT WEATHER STRIPS. HORSTICK BROS., No. 3 Fulton-st., New-York.

A. Morton, 95 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

ARNOLD—BLEECKER.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, by Rev. Samuel D. Denslow, D. D., JOHN WILLIAM SCHMIDT ARNOLD to ADELINE CLINTON, daughter of the late John Bleecker, of Albany, all of this City.

CUMMING—SWEETLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, by Rev. D. J. Pedersen, of the United Presbyterian Church, JAMES E. CUMMING, of Glenwood, (Yonkers,) to ELIZABETH M. SWEETLAND, of the former place.

EMERSON—MERRILL.—At the Church of the Divine Paternity, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., HENRY EMERSON to ANNIE M. H. MERRILL, both of this City.

DIED.

BOORMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 26, Mrs. MARY WELLS BOORMAN, widow of the late James Boorman, in the 85th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARPENTER.—MARTHA ORCHELA, only daughter of Abram and Harriet Carpenter, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Funeral services at the house this evening, at 8 o'clock, No. 38 Charles-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

CHAPMAN.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 24, TIMOTHY P. CHAPMAN, aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DYCKMAN.—At North Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Oct. 24, in the 20th year of her age, MARY TRAVERS, wife of Jacob Dyckman, Jr., of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., at the residence of her son, William H. Dyckman, in Day-st., Orange. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., at 3½ A. M., from Barclay-st., Ferry. The funeral will be interred in

Yesterday was a very busy day at the Exchange Salesroom. A larger crowd assembled than have been gathered together within the walls for several months. It seemed, indeed, very much like the old enthusiastic days of last Winter, when the room was filled with earnest, anxious buyers. The active interest in city sales seems to have commenced earlier this year than is usual. It is scarcely probable that we shall have the same excitement the same extravagant prices or the same eloquent hopes that characterized the last season, but the prospects for an active Winter season with city sales at fair, sensible prices, seems good. The auctioneers' books already contain the titles of a number of interesting sales, and many more will undoubtedly be added within the coming month. The country sales meanwhile hold their own, and, for the present at least, command the attention of the greater number of buyers.

To-day Messrs. Bangs & Miller have quite an extensive sale at Cheesville, N. J., on the line of the Northern Railroad. The property consists of the old homestead and 420 choice lots, all within five minutes' walk of the depot. As has been announced, an entirely new feature will be introduced. Five of the best lots will be given to the five largest purchasers. The special train will start from the foot of Chambers-street at 10:30 A. M., sharp. Maps, passes and full particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

To-morrow Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., have an extensive sale at Orange, N. J. The property consists of the well-known estate of A. F. Pierson, Esq., and has long been known as one of the most elegant in the vicinity of New-York. It comprises 140 acres, situated one mile from the North Orange Station, on the slope of the famous Orange Mountain, in the immediate vicinity of the handsome residences of General McClellan, Dr. Marcy, George Hecker, Francis Torrey, and many other prominent New-York families. The location is unsurpassed. From any part of the property most magnificent and extended views are obtained. The mansion is very spacious, 70x90, and contains over thirty rooms, and is peculiarly adapted for a Summer hotel, an institution or a home for gentlemen of taste. It is perfect in all its appointments, having every modern convenience. The grounds about the house are beautifully improved, and have been well cared for; drives and walks, beautiful lawns, lakes, fountains and cascades, rustic bridges, ornamented trees and shrubs, a large stable and coachhouse, hothouses, graperies, &c. The famous orange iron and sulphur springs is near the mansion, and will be sold with it. This property is to be absolutely sold, divided into attractive villa sites of from one to five acres. The residence will be sold with fifteen acres of land and upward. Maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine-street.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Celery brown-stone house, and lot No. 121 4th-av., s. e., lot 21.3x100 ..... $30,000

By Mellick, Willetts & Co.

2 brick n. s. of 127th-st., and 1 lot n. s. of 97th-st., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., each 25x100.5 ..... $34,000
10 lots s. s. of 126th-st., commencing corner of 10th-av., each 25x100.11 17,200
4 lots adjoining, each 25x100.11 7,000
1 lot s. s. of 97th-st., 225.5 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25.11x100.5 7,800
3-story brown-stone house and lot, s. s. of 79th-st., 16.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 16.6x76.5 11,200
3-story brown-stone house and lot adjoining, lot 16.6x76.5 11,200
3-story brown-stone house and lot adjoining, lot 16.6x76.5 11,200

BROOKLYN.

By R. H. Ludlow & Co.

3-story brown-stone house and lot No. 185 Pacific-st., 20 ft. from Flatbush-av., lot 20x100 ..... $11,600
2-story frame house and lot No. 147 Carroll-st., 20 ft. from the above, lot 20x100 11,400
3-story, 2-story frame building and lot No. 111 Raymond-st., 50 ft. n. of Bolivar-st., lot 20x100.5 4,400
3-story, 2-story brick building and lot, No. 113 Raymond-st., s. e. cor. Bolivar-st., lot 20x90 9,600
2 2-story frame buildings and lot, No. 116 Raymond-st., adjoining the above, lot 20x35.11 3,800
3-story brick stable and lot, No. 144 Tillary, cor. Prince-st., lot 20x75 5,800
3-story frame house and lot s. s. cor. Columbia and Mill sts., lot 20x100 3,000
2-story frame house and lot e. s. Hamilton-st., between Pacific and Myrtle-avs., lot 20x100 1,400
3-story frame house and lot n. s. of Gates-av., 40 ft. from Vanderbilt-av., lot 20x100 3,000
3-story frame house and lot n. s. of Quincy-st., 100 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., lot 20x100 4,800
3-story brick house and lot e. s. of Ewen-st., 140 ft. from Van Brunt-st., lot 20x100 4,700
2-story brick building and lot, adjoining the above, lot 20x100 2,200

Flatbush.

6 lots on n. s. of Diamond-st., 200 ft. from Bedford-place, each 25x100 ..... $2,640

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Charles-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 4th-st., 20x84.6 ..... $22,500
Perry-st., w. s., lot No. 275, J. Delancy's map, 25x100 750
Madison-st., e. s., 97.7 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25x100 750
7th-st., n. s., 105.6 ft. e. of Avenue C, h. and l., 25.3x100 10,000
Seventh-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue C, h. and l., 25x100 10,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th-av., h. and l., 25x100 30,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., h. and l., 25.3x100 17,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100 7,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x94.5 14,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x94, centre of block 1,400
Grand-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 27.5x100.5 7,200
Grand-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., h. and l., 12x100.5 14,000
Grand-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100 7,200
Houston-st., n. s., 125.10 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24.2x100.11 8,000
Houston-st., n. s., 165.7 ft. w. of 1st-av., 22x100.11 8,800
Houston-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., h. and l., 18.8x100.11 12,000
Amenia-st., w. s., 49.9 ft. n. of 1st-st., h. and l., 18.10x100 18,100
Lexington-av., n. s., 125.6 ft. e. of 41st-st., h. and l., 18.8x75 27,000
Lexington-av. and 42d-st., s. e. corner, h. and l., 50.8x100 94,500

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 222, 5 years, per year $14,000
Thompson-st., No. 215, 11 years, per year 500
Rivington-st., No. 154, 5 years, per year 4,200
2d-av. and 76th-st., s. e. corner, 5 years, per year—1 year $800, 4 years $750, and 5 years 700

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Powers-st., 20x100 ..... $6,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 102.9x100 800
Bush and Dean-sts., s. e. cor., 100x74.4x102.10 10,000
Broadway, n. s., 50 ft. e. of Van Siclen-av., 50x100 600
Willoughby-st., n. s., 325.8 ft. e. of Hamilton-place, 20.10x100 10,000
Bay-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 102.8x 9,000
Newell-st., w. s., 425 ft. n. of Noble-st., 25x100 1,000
Oakland-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Meserole-st., h. and l., 25x100 3,000
Meserole-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 25.6x100 1,500
Bushwick-st., n. s., 227 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 102x100 6,000
Bushwick-st., n. s., 127 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 27x100 3,000
South 5th-st., 95 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x275 5,000
Bolaski-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Marcy-av., h. and l., 25x100 24,000
Bushwick-av., s. e., 400 ft. e. of Hewes-st., 50x100 7,000
Lewis-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Pulaski-st., 20x100 7,500
Hewes-av., e. s., 80 ft. of Atlantic-av., 21x85 200
Quincy-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Willoughby-st., 25x100 6,000
Vernon-av., centre line, 325 ft. e. of New-Jersey-av., 25x 750
2d-av. and 22d-st., s. e. corner 2,125

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

Broadway, 50 ft. n. of Franklin-st., 25x100 ..... [illegible]

Northfield.

Bay-av., e. s., adjoining William Lake's, 50x100 ..... $200
Richmond to Tompkinsville road, near Richmond Headquarters, 27.62 100 acres 2,000
Lawrence-av., A. C. Simonson's to A. Miller's, 50x114 350
Richmond-av., C. H. Vanderbilt's to Jacob Shaw's dwelling, North road and Cauldfield 400
Hutchinson to Geo. Canedy, 21 7-10 acres 2,000
Estate Isabella, Elton M. Smith's guardian to James West, 19 acres 60

Southfield.

Tompkins, corner of Willow-av., H. A. Durrian, 100x200 ..... $2,000
New-York-av., adjoining Silas C. Tomlinson, 50x100 2,000

New-Brighton.

York-av., South Ely's to Cornelius Driscoll's, 25x100 ..... $200
Broadway, J. O. Hasenburg's to W. Wilkes, 50x 1,200

Westfield.

Princess Bay to Richmond Valley, Post Office road, 1 acre $4,000
Princess Bay to Richmond Valley, Post Office road, h. and l., 60x100 ..... [illegible]
Staddon Bowler's to Dani Mahler's ..... [illegible]
Clifton-place, w. s., adjoining Daniel Monroe, 25x100, 1 acre 3,115
Same property, guardian sale on behalf of others 4,224
Post road, Kindermarche, adjoining T. B. Decker, 5 acres 1,600

QUEENS COUNTY.

Great Neck.

Lots Nos. 42 to 46, inclusive, Wood's farm, 50x100 ..... $2,000
Lots Nos. 66 to 71, inclusive, Wood's farm, 100x 1,200
Lots Nos. 90 to 94, inclusive, Wood's farm, 100x 600
Lots Nos. 95 to 97, inclusive, Wood's farm, 100x 225
Lots Nos. 98 to 102, inclusive, Wood's farm, 100x 750
Lots Nos. 103 to 105, inclusive, Wood's farm, 100x 600

Jamaica-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Wood's farm, 60x100 ..... [illegible]
Lots Nos. 422, Woods farm, 50x100x101x98.3 ..... [illegible]
Lots No. 423, Wood's farm, 50x100x101x100 ..... [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Academy-st., 55 ft. from south line of, 55 ft. front ..... [illegible]
Ferry-st., w. s., indefinite, 25x100 ..... [illegible]
Ferry-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Ellizabeth-av., 50x100 ..... [illegible]
Ferry-st., e. s., indefinite, 50x100 ..... [illegible]
Ferry-st., w. s., indefinite, 25 ft. front ..... [illegible]
Ferry-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Scott-st. (Park Ward), 25x100 ..... [illegible]
Ferry-st., e. s., 425 ft. n. of Scott-st., 25x100 ..... [illegible]
Ferry-st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Nesbit-st., 25x100 ..... [illegible]
Ferry-st., e. s., 325 ft. n. of Orange-av., 25x100 ..... [illegible]
Ferry-st., e. s., 425 ft. n. of Broad-st., 25x100 ..... [illegible]
Ferry-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Chatham-st., 25x100 ..... [illegible]
Ferry-place, e. s., 75 ft. w. of Barclay-st., 25x 4,000
Washington-st., e. s., 125 ft. from Passaic-st., 25x100 ..... [illegible]
Indefinite locality, 12 lots in Tenth Ward ..... [illegible]

Belleville.

Spring Garden road, w. s., indefinite, 11x612 ..... $1,020
Van D. Hays' property, 2 lots, 16 63-100 acres 30,000

Clinton.

Hayrack and Springfield road, n. s., indefinite, 5 55-100 acres ..... [illegible]

East Orange.

Central-av., n. s., 550 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x251 ..... [illegible]

Irvington.

Smith-st. and Springfield-av., 62x200 ..... [illegible]

Livingston.

Joseph H. Reeves' property, 9 60-100 acres $400

Montclair.

Grove-st., e. s., 275 ft. on line Newark and Bloomfield Railroad $1,000
Valley road, indefinite plot, 1 acre 300

West Orange.

Mitchell-st., n. s., indefinite, 50 ft. front $300

Jersey City.

Railroad-av., e. s., 55 ft. from Wayne-st., 20x70 ..... $1,275

Bergen.

Pine and Lafayette-sts., s. w. corner, 25x84 ..... $6,000
Wallabout-st., s. w. s., 25 ft. n. w. of Whiton-st., 20x100 2,000
Yale-av., lots Nos. 12 to 24, block No. 32; lots Nos. 26 to 33, block No. 11; lots Nos. 30 to 33, block No. 12, property at West Bergen 2,000
Lots Nos. 16, 26, 27, map Sherwood, 75x100 1,800

North Bergen.

Morgan-st., s. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Becker's Map $2,100
Bergenwood-av., w. s., near Hoboken-st., 25x100 900
Hoboken-st., s. s., 200.5 ft. e. of Grand-st., 25x100 ..... [illegible]

West Hoboken.

Lake-st., s. s., w. of Spring-st., 100x200 ..... $2,400

Harrison.

John-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x88, (deed 1856) $200
Same property, deed 1860 300
Jersey-st., s. s., 125 ft. from 2d-st., 25x100 1,200
Warren-st., n. s., 100 ft. from 1st-st., 75x50 650

Union Township.

Lot No. 322, block No. 25, lot No. 902, block No. 18, lot No. 1033, block No. 12, lots Nos. 1,190 and 1,196, block No. 6, Map Guttenberg $450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
at a great bargain,
A VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY
ON WEST-ST., NEAR FULTON.
A great opportunity for investment, either for mercantile or hotel purposes.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The heirs of Thomas C. Morton, deceased, offer for sale, with possession May 1, 1870, the large corner store and lot in fee No. 92 William-st., to east corner of Platt-st., 21.5x100 feet front, 36 feet rear by about 72.6 feet in depth. This is one of the most valuable corners for investment, improvement and large rent roll in the market.
Also, the first-class store and lot in fee No. 94 Johnst., about three doors from William, to be sold on premises May 1. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN FIRST-ST., NEAR AND WEST of 6th-av., a very desirable three-story marble house, 21x60 feet; it is well arranged and in perfect order throughout; price low. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 WEST 20th-st., 22x100; four stories, brown stone, high stoop. Price $8,000; terms easy; immediate possession.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF EXECUTOR'S sale of houses and lots at Elizabethport on TUESDAY, under head of real estate at auction.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., call attention to their descriptive lists of New-Jersey property just issued, in which may be found every variety of desirable building lots, as well as improved and eligible homesteads to suit the means of all buyers. These books are handsomely illustrated and contain the time tables and commutation rates of all New-Jersey railroads leading to the City, and are furnished free of charge.

SOMETHING NEW.
STARTLING AND TRUE.
AT JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT CRESKILL, N. J., SALE,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27,
FIVE SPLENDID LOTS OF GROUND,
FREE AND CLEAR OF INCUMBRANCES,
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY TO THE
FIVE LARGEST PURCHASERS.
Creskill is the second Station above Englewood. The lots are at and near the depot, splendidly situated. Secure your railroad tickets at once before they are gone. For further particulars see auction advertisement, and call for maps and railroad passes at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE,
THE MONCLAIR HOTEL.
This is without doubt one of the best, and still growing cities in the State of New-Jersey; two fortunes have been made and the present owner wishes to retire, therefore will sell on very easy terms; this is a chance not found every day. E. P. WRIGHT, Montclair Hotel, Montclair, N. J.

THE BERKSHIRE HOUSE FOR SALE.—The well known and popular Berkshire Summer house, centrally situated in Great Barrington, Mass., one of the pleasantest villages of Berkshire, is offered for sale. It is a three-story stone building, in excellent repair, and has 40 sleeping rooms, which may be largely increased, by enlarging its accommodations. Apply to or address Mrs. E. PIXLEY, Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT WEST ORANGE.—A property of about 100 acres, a large part in wood, good half building, and three trout ponds, at West Orange, is offered for sale for $8,000; bounded by the South Side Railroad on the north, and the South Side turnpike on the south, and within a mile of Orange Depot. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms for sale by the beautifully situated one hour from N. Y. for sale by Also, country seats and farms to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 23 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF EXECUTOR'S sale of houses and lots at Elizabethport on THURSDAY, under head of real estate at auction.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE family only, for one year, possession immediately, a three-story and attic High-stoop house, in most perfect order, with every convenience, desirably located at No. 114 Congress-st., between Henry and Clinton, Brooklyn; to a family with unexceptionable reference the terms will be very liberally given. House can be seen at any time, or call on T. B. STARR, No. 23 John-st., New-York.

TO LET—NO. 684 LEXINGTON-AV. A handsome four-story brown-stone house, between 60th and 61st sts., is in complete order, and has all the modern improvements; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to
E. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

AT DEPAU-PLACE—FURNISHED rooms, with a French family, for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; accompanied for housekeeping, or partial board if required.
J. J. BURNIE, agent, No. 176 Thompson-st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—A HANDsome three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 108 7th-av., corner 21st-st., unfurnished; $1,400; all improvements; possession at once. Apply on the premises or to owner, No. 148 West 46th-st.

A PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 45 West 20th-st., newly furnished and well adapted to housekeeping, to let to a small family of adults. Best references required.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 15 4th-av.

PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT—9TH-st., between 23d and 24th sts. Inquire at 309 6th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—THREE floors, 50x150 feet each, corner 11th-av. and 21st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—HALF OF A PRIVATE STABLE in the vicinity of 40th- and 41th-av. Any gentleman desiring to let half of his stable can procure an acceptable tenant by addressing STABLE, Box No. 180 New-York Post Office.

STABLE.—WANTED TO HIRE PART OF A stable, for three horses and two light carriages, in vicinity of Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Reply, stating rent, Meeker, C., Box No. 3,056 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF
VALUABLE TIMBER AND FARM
LANDS,
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
Under the direction of J. L. Leffertz, Referee,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY
R. H. LUDLOW & CO., ON THURSDAY, NOV. 4,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE COURT HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE,
BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH LUDLOW.

5th course of dams and timber lots situated somewhere along from Rumpff station, on Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, to Hudson River, and will make up the balance of the same than can take place, to lots in the vicinity of Hudson.
Map ready in the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE BY EXECUTOR
OF
COTTAGES, HOUSES, STORES
AND
100 VACANT LOTS OUT OF USE,
AT
ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.,
ON
THE ESTATE OF EDWARD KELLOGG,
ON THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1869,
at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises,
RAIN OR SHINE.
FIFTY TRAINS DAILY.
ACTUAL TIME from NEW-YORK 20 to 30 minutes. COMMUTATION RATE, 10 cents per trip. Special train leaves foot of Liberty-st., N. R., on Central Railroad of New-Jersey at 10 A. M.
FREE TICKETS TO AND FROM THE SALE.
REFRESHMENTS FREE ON THE GROUND, BUT NO LIQUOR.
TERMS OF SALE ON LOTS WITH BUILDINGS.
Ten per cent on day of sale, balance payable in installments of $50 or more, per month, with semi-annual interest on deferred payments. Customary exception's contract for deed given.
If purchase amounts to $500, purchaser may pay as above, or may pay ten per cent on day of sale, twenty per cent in thirty days, and seventy per cent may remain on bond and mortgage, for three years, with semi-annual interest, having privilege to pay at any time during that period.
NO CHARGE FOR AUCTIONEER'S FEES.
Persons desiring different terms will be accommodated, if possible, by applying before the day of sale, to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor,
No. 3 Broadway, New-York,
or 24-st., Elizabethport.
For map of property and free tickets, apply as above.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
THURSDAY, Oct. 28,
at 12½ P. M.,
on the premises,
PEREMPTORY SALE
of the elegant suburban home estate of
A. F. PILLOT, Esq.,
at
ORANGE, N. J.

This property has long been known as one of the most elegant in the vicinity of New-York; it comprises 140 acres, situated one mile from the North Orange Station, on the slope of the famous Orange Mountain, in the immediate vicinity of the handsome residences of Dr. Marcy, General McClellan, George Hecker, Francis Torrey, and many other prominent New-York gentlemen.
THE LOCATION IS UNSURPASSED.
From any part of the property most magnificent and extended views are obtained, acknowledged to be among the finest in the United States, embracing the lovely Orange Valley, Newark, New-York City and Bay and the Narrows, and all the intervening country.
The property has been improved for more than 15 years, and is in fine condition, with a surface well diversified, embracing deep ravines, brooks of the purest spring water, and magnificent trees.
The mansion is very spacious, 70x90, and contains over thirty rooms, and is peculiarly adapted for a Summer Hotel, an institution, or a home for gentlemen of taste; it is perfect in all its appointments, having every modern convenience.
The grounds about the house are beautifully improved, and have been well cared for; drives and walks, beautiful lawns, lakes, fountains and cascades, rustic bridges, ornamented trees and shrubs, a large stable and coachhouse, hothouses, graperies, &c. Spring water from the mountain top is thrown over all parts of the grounds; everything pertaining to the mansion and grounds is of the most substantial description.
The famous orange iron and sulphur spring is near the mansion and will be sold with it.
THE PROPERTY IS TO BE ABSOLUTELY SOLD, DIVIDED INTO
ATTRACTIVE VILLA SITES
OF FROM
ONE TO FIVE ACRES.
The residence will be sold with 15 acres of land. This is a rare opportunity to buy elegant property in small parcels.
Maps and full maps apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., and to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.
In pursance of the act approved Dec. 18, 1869, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.
The value of the property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be ready for the press by next week, at, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.
The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Armory Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the south side of the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; the canal is in good order, with sluices, and the frame are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.
The second lot will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.
The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 35 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Bloyer's Ferry store opposite.
The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,500 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.
The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,000 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.
The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.
The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all the right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.
The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.
A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.
A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.
Persons who purchased lots in 1862, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them; otherwise they will be treated.
A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF J. L. LEFFERTS, ESQ., REFEREE, VALUABLE PROPERTY, FOOT OF PROSPECT PARK, JORALEMON-ST., GRACE-COURT AND BERGEN-ST., BROOKLYN; FLATBUSH TURNPIKE, VERNON-AV., LONG ISLAND, AND FIFTY-SIXTH WARD, BEING A PART OF THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH LUDLOW, DECEASED.
R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn:
PROSPECT PARK.—A valuable lot, comprising over twelve lots, and having a front of 114 feet on the Park, adjoining the land of John A. Willink, deceased.
JORALEMON-ST.—Four lots, with the frame dwellings and brick stables thereon, situated on the north side of Joralemon-st., 120.6 feet westerly from Clinton-st., each lot being 25 by about 117 feet, with right of alley in the rear. Also, small gore adjoining one of said lots on rear, 7 feet by about 25.
GRACE-COURT.—One lot on the northerly side of Grace-court, 40 feet westerly from Hicks-st., 20x80 feet.
BERGEN-ST.—Eight lots and gores on the southerly side of Bergen-st., between Carlton and Vanderbilt ave., together having a frontage of 201.9 feet on Bergen-st.
FLATBUSH.
FLATBUSH TURNPIKE.—Plot of ground, containing about sixty-five city lots, bounded by Flatbush turnpike, Vernon-av. and Long Island. These lots will be sold in parcels. There is in the plot corner of Flatbush turnpike and Vernon-av., a LARGE AND HANDSOME TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOTEL AND EXCELLENT OUTBUILDINGS.
FLATBUSH-AV.—Small lot, 24x75 feet, easterly side of Prospect-st., 150 feet from Union-st.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York; A. & J. J. Lott, attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
THIRD GRAND EXCURSION
AND
FREE COLLATION SALE,
NORTHERN RAILROAD,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,
CRESKILL, N. J.,
TWO STATIONS ABOVE ENGLEWOOD,
ON THIS OCCASION, AN ENTIRELY NEW
FEATURE
IN REAL ESTATE SALES WILL BE INTRODUCED.
FIVE SPLENDID LOTS, FREE AND CLEAR
OF ALL INCUMBRANCES, WILL BE
GIVEN AWAY TO THE
FIVE LARGEST PURCHASERS.
The property to be sold consists of the homestead and other buildings, together with 420 choice lots, all within five minutes' walk of the station. The sale will be absolute in every particular. Each lot will be put up and sold on its merits to the highest bidder.
The property is splendidly situated. The title is perfect, having been held by one family twenty-three years.
Special train over Northern Railroad will leave foot of Chambers-st., by the Pavonia Ferry, at 10½ o'clock on the morning of sale.
Maps and free railroad passes now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLE-REED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest designs at the lowest prices, at the factory, 4 to 10 Crosby-st. A. KLEES, Nos. 194 and 196 East 10th-st., near Bleecker.

MARBLE-REED MANTELS, DECORATED porcelain and marble mantels, tiles and grates. J. S. STEWART & CO., No. 565 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3,
at 12 o'clock noon,
TRUSTEES' SALE,
Fulton-st., near Forest-av.,
BROOKLYN,
ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVATION WHATSOEVER,
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE VILLAGE OF ASTORIA, OF
SIXTY-ONE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
finely located within two blocks of the Hunter's Point and Astoria Horse Car Railroad; five minutes' walk from steamboat landing; ten minutes' walk from the City ferries; and within a mile from the heart of the VILLAGE OF ASTORIA.
Large ground, commanding magnificent views of New-York City and surrounding country, and in the immediate vicinity where splendid improvements are now being made, especially by Messrs. Harlem and Jerry to 23d-st., New-York.
This property, located in one of the most thriving and rapidly growing parts of the metropolis, commencing from New-York and Brooklyn by railroad, ferry and steamboat, being only a few minutes from Hunter Point, will be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of cost and on easy terms.
Maps and full particulars are now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady in a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would assist in housekeeping or take care of an invalid; good reference given; a place in the country preferred. Address MARIA HALL, Station D, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AGED 15, lately arrived in this country, a situation to take care of a baby or to assist in housework, and will make herself useful in any way; a good home is more desired than wages. Apply at the house of her sister's employer, No. 28 West 27th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; will take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would care for grown children; would assist in chamberwork; City reference. Call at No. 363 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY young woman as cook in a private family; understands her business in cooking and baking; no objection to assisting in the washing. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., Room No. 10, here Sights up, in the rear, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, Protestant, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to do plain sewing; would like to travel with a family to Europe; very best of other country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 152 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, as waitress; can furnish the best of references from her last situation. Call at or address No. 252 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN, capable of doing anything she undertakes and not afraid of work, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 1,394 Broadway, second floor, near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress in a private family; no objection to assist with the chamberwork; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH four years' City reference, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of English cooking. Call at No. 1,394 Broadway, second floor, near 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT, a situation in a first-class family as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 208 West 46th-st., corner of 8th-av., over dry goods store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant Swiss woman, a situation in a private family; is a first-class hand at bread and pastry; has six year's good reference, and can be seen for two days. Address No. 141 Duane-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young Protestant woman as laundress or chambermaid; to do fine washing; is a perfect hand; understanding fluting &c.; has the best City references. Apply at No. 39 4th-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business to perfection; no objection to City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to go out by the day or week; can furnish the best of reference from her last situation. Call or address No. 313 East 11th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young woman as nurse; understand and seamstress; would take care of grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 266 9th-av., corner 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; and has the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 352 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class neat and pretty cook; understands pastry, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding house or the country; best of reference. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a quiet private family as chambermaid; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 141 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 West 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD girl, with City references from her last employer, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to make herself useful; would do the general housework of a small family. Can be seen at No. 228 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant or growing children; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 136 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a baby nurse in her own house; has no family of her own; wish to be a mother to the child; has best of reference. Call at No. 253 3d-av., top floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced laundress; would do the chamberwork or fine washing; five years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 207 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

These steamships of the Imperial Postal Service of the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DECEMBER.....SATURDAY, Oct. 30
VILLE DE PARIS.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11

Rates of passage payable in gold (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $125 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers can avoid the annoyance of changing from the Continent of Europe, taking the pleasant of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the disagreeable crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Oct. 27 | Alpsian, Thursday, Nov. 11
Samaria, Thursday, Oct. 28 | China, Wednesday, Nov. 17
Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 3 | Malta, Thursday, Nov. 18
Palestine, Thursday, Nov. 4 | Europa, Wednesday, Nov. 24
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 10 | Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin, $100 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Passage to Paris, First Cabin, $125 and $75 gold.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
The steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Sailing from Pier of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 13, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY, and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....45
To Paris.....125 | To Paris.....45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$35
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer.....25 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at lowest rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:
EUROPA.....Oct. 30 | IOWA.....Nov. 20
INDIA.....Nov. 6 | BRITANNIA.....Nov. 27
CALEDONIA.....Nov. 13 | COLUMBIA.....Dec. 4
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 10 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $65.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $110 and $120.
Steerage, to Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates for those parts, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day St., or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 40 North River, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA	3,888 tons	Nov. 22, at 10½ A. M.	
NEVADA	3,615 tons	Nov. 1, at 2½ P. M.	
COLORADO	2,915 tons	Nov. 15, at 11 A. M.	
NEBRASKA	2,600 tons	Nov. 29, at 2½ P. M.	
MANHATTAN	1,895 tons	Nov. 24, at 9½ A. M.	
IDAHO	3,125 tons	Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.	

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80
STEERAGE.....(Gold).....$30
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, Captain Lucas, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.
VIRGINIA, Thomas, Saturday, Nov. 6, 7½ A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and upwards; Steerage, $30.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 2 Broadway.
W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every Thursday (THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE.....Oct. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....
(Via Nassau.) Nov. 4
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sicklen.....Nov. 11
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, MAIL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamer
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Nov. 10.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKIN, Thursday, Nov. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $140 to $150. Steerage, $65.
Passage to Liverpool, London or Havre, $100 in gold.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST AND 16TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday; then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
NOV. 1—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply as wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at Pier 42 North River; adjusted bills of lading, and clearances, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. J. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 45 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain PAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 14 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 63 West-st.

LEO, Captain DRAKOS, TUESDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL.....Saturday, Oct. 30
DORTHEA.....NELSON.....Saturday, Nov. 6
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 68 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE—The powerful steamship MINNEHONNA, Geo. F. Carpenter, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Cabin rates now reduced to $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Havens & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 10 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Nov. 4.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD LINE—Low freight—Quick dispatch—First-class Bideford steamship BIDEVILLE, J. D. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 45 Liberty-st.
The LODONA will follow from Pier No. 36 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Parties of respectability going to live on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a family (or family circle), can be accommodated with rooms and board in which to reside, enjoying the comforts of home, surrounded by every and possible respectability. Paris, the best and cheapest place of residence in the world, for the best and cheapest education, for the best music, the best masters, and the facility of acquiring the French language, and in variety and extent of the best society, and in variety and extent of the best and cheapest amusements, concerts, theatres, &c. Address in the United States, by letter, to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Place Vendôme, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERODIDA,
Capt. ——, on Saturday, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
No new receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the Interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
No Freight forwarded only to
TYSON & PETTEGRUE, No. 177 West-st.,
or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 24 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELLEFSEN, Nov. 2.
TEUTONIA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 2.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIRE, Jan. 2.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going direct to Montevideo. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports, indispensable to travelers, obtained by J. S. NORRIS, Passport Agent, 243 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BEARSE, Commander SIMMONS, will leave (alternate days) DAILY from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FOUR P. M.
D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS, GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY-NIGHT BOAT.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
Plies Pier No. 22, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 4 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained on the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to the destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 30	7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 30	7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 31	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 31	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 2	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 2	8:00 A. M.
Monday, 4	7:00 A. M.	Monday, 4	8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 6	7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 6	11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7	1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 13	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 9	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 20	12:00 M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 41 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING (Saturdays excepted) at 5 o'clock. Fare only $1 50, being $1 50 less than any other line. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 425 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 355 West-st.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Stuyvesant, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Sag Harbor, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st. Returning at 7 o'clock. Fare to Stuyvesant, 50c. Cabin and family rooms 50c. Apply at Spearing's Stuyvesant and Oyster Bay Express on board.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STEAMBOAT and new fare by Troy Line for Albany and Troy, on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, leaving from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 5 o'clock.
J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at half o'clock daily, and foot of 10th-st. at 3 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE of new Sidewheel Jaunting Boats, Stevenson, Lockwood and Smith, will resume daily, at 3:15 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier R, LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL Points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, Pier 6. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Pier 6 E. R. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 24 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson express, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:45 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:30, 9 and 11:00 A. M., 2 P. M., 4:15, 5:15, 7:30 and 11:00 P. M., Yonkers trains.
J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots, foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 6 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 9:30 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping coaches will accompany the 5 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 9:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cleveland. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Union-village.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 3:30 A. M., daily.
For Newburg and Way, at 6 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
For Piermont and Way, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. Through train, at 11:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M., daily; 4, 5, 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Paterson, Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 529 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
To Piermont only
L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 trains will leave the Depot, Long Island City, as follows: 7:00 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Hicksville; 5:30 P. M., accommodation for Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Jamaica with trains for Brooklyn and Manhattan and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Rutgers.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY BRAKE is the most reliable and efficient ever attached to railway trains. It is in use on thousands of cars, and its value proved in hundreds of incontrovertible demonstrations.
It is now in use on all the lines between New-York, Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul, via New-York Central and Lake Shore.
WM. S. CRAMER & SON, No. 19 Flatbush, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Horse Boat Company, Pier No. 21 East River.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.
This pure BRANDY is now offered to the trade and consumers in quantities to suit purchasers. It is 15 Eighty recommended for its extreme purity and delicacy of flavor, being manufactured from the product of selected grapes, and thoroughly matured. The trade and the public are invited to inspect it.
A. BRANNAN & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
(Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 49 Washington-square, (south.) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fine pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.
For Catalogue, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.
Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Entire branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 213 AND 214 8TH-AV., CORNER 24TH-ST., resumes in the Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 24 WEST 32D-ST.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. E. GARDNER, } Principals.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., for business. Messrs. DUREAU, No. 659 Broadway, give private lessons and prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. Cheap evening class, $5.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 860 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 315 Broadway.

"HOME CLASS."
A lady fully qualified, (and at present engaged in one of the first institutes in this City,) intending to form a home class on the 1st of November next for the study of literature and history, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Unexceptionable references given. Applicants will please address M., Box No. 285 New-York Post Office.

MISS MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 206 4th-av.—109th year.
English, classical and primary departments; French, German, Drawing; pupils received any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance; corps of thorough teachers. F. H. CAMPBELL, A.B., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 6 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 4, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
French and English Boarding and Day School FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 31st-st.
Was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 21.
Address, personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEELE'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 36 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 20. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, reopened same date, at No. 48 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 36 West 11th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 23d September. Circulars sent on request.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.
The Winter Term of Five Months will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 24 of November.

MISS WALSH'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 East 38th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLARKSTOWN COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. Year commences from the first Monday in September. Board and tuition in the entire course $350 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Clarkstown, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, for a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 34 East 27th-st., between Third and 2d-avs., Joseph D. Hill, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. This school has good buildings, combines a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address
REV. J. H. DONLEY LONG, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 45th and 46th-sts., will reopen Oct. 18. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 600 Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Delano, No. 611 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" NOW 26th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Ferrand's, No. 1,609 Broadway, corner 49th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 63 W. 26th-st.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH day school for little boys. Mrs. PARROTT, assistant principal, continues to receive her pupils at No. 10 East 20th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs. Circulars at Lockwood's.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, East. (Classical, Commercial, Primary; fits for college, business, Naval Academy, West Point.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D.D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost per year, $416. Pupils received at any time.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS MULLER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 146 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

AT 23 50—WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR LESSONS; Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Spelling, German, French, $5 each. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal-st., day and evening.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten, Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERICKE & KOESSLY.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS' French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 224 West 34d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 20. For circulars apply to D. S. BOWN, M. A., Principal.

J. R. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 628 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. R. MORSE, A. M., 622 East 23d-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J., French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALLI.

MISS E. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near sixty-second-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

AARON BAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,207 Broadway.

MISS M. C. ARBUCKLE'S SELECT Class for little girls, now open at No. 290 West 30th-st.

LEGETT, WM. H.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,251 Broadway, next to 30th-st.

LEGGETT, MISS E. W.—SCHOOL FOR Children, No. 254 East 10th-st., Sept. 20.

MRS. SITZ-RENEE'S SCHOOL, NO. 46 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, C. S. Willis, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE, thoroughly mathematical, desires a situation as teacher. Address R. P. B., Box No. 1,325 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and an experienced teacher, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. O., Box No. 123 Times Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY WITH SEVERAL years' experience in teaching English, French, German and music, desires a reengagement. Address C. D., care of G. Merritt, Esq., Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED—IMMEDIately, A TEACHER of music and French, for a time, in a boarding school in the country. Apply personally or by letter to T. MCALLISTER, 805 Broadway.

MALE GERMAN TEACHER WANTED for young German boys, from 1 to 3 o'clock, twice a week. Apply at No. 128 East 26th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York, Oct. 2, 1869.—Mr. WALTER H. BURNS retires this day from our New-York and London firms. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

Mr. WALTER WATSON (late Agent for the Bank of British North America, New-York,) is this day admitted a partner in our firm.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE BANK, LONDON, Oct. 1, 1869.
The Hon. JOHN ROSE (late Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada) joins our firm this day, which will be continued under the style of MORTON, ROSE & CO.
L. P. MORTON, MORTON, BLISS & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 600, NEAR 40TH-ST.—Elegant furnished rooms, with board, in the house of a family; terms moderate; also, a few rooms, with bath, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Rent moderate; position unexceptionable. Apply on premises, where a gentleman will be received. Private stable to rent on premises for months or years.

A YOUNG LADY OF UNBOUNDED PHILANTHROPY (the proprietor of a home) is going South for the winter, leaving in November; some vacancies for invalids and lady she will take to the entire management, and care and comfort of invalids; terms, $50 per week; or, if she should not go, she will have a lady friend who will take charge of invalids; terms, $25 per week. Address J. W. M., Box No. 123 Times Office, New-York, for one week.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN board for himself and widowed sister during Winter, in a centrally located house, between Lexington and 7th-avs., 34th-sts. and Central Park, with a family of respectable private family; unexceptionable references given and required. Address immediately D. M., Box No. 4,281.

A FAMILY OF ADULTS WOULD like to rent their second-floor flat, with board; the room is large, handsome and well furnished; gas closets and every convenience. Terms, $3 per apartment party, $2 per week, for one or two persons. Location pleasant and central. Address J. W. M., Box No. 148 Times Office.

ROOMS—7TH-AV. AND 37TH-ST., OPPOSITE St. Bernard House; a few rooms, including one elegant suite to let, with board; small family; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—LARGE AND desirable rooms, with private table, to a family or small party of adults, who are willing to pay for a pleasant home.

A—PARK-AVENUE HOTEL.—PARK-AV., 41st and 42d sts., new and magnificently furnished rooms, with suites or single, at liberal rates for permanent parties. Madison-av. stage to Park-av.

BOARD—ONLY $30 PER WEEK FOR FRONT Broom and alcove on the first floor, with fire, gas, &c., thrown in, in a house with all the modern improvements and quiet family, at 429 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with first-class board; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—SECOND story furnished room to let to one or two gentlemen, without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A nicely furnished room. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 30 West 24th-st.; table and attendance first class. References exchanged.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, to gentlemen only; family strictly private. References given and required.

NO. 346 WEST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN NORTH 6th and North 7th sts., Williamsburg. A respectable person has board for two ladies.

AT NO. 971 WEST 11TH-ST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with excellent board for families or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—To let, a handsome suite of rooms on third floor, with or without board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, NEAR 32ND-ST.—Elegant suite of furnished rooms, with bath-room, to let, with private table; references required.

HALL BEDROOM TO LET TO A gentleman, without board. Call at No. 100 East 29th-st., corner of 4th-av.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., fine suite of rooms to let, "with private table only," to a small family.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHed room with gas and fireplace. Apply at No. 720 3d-av.

ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, IN A New-England family, near Madison-av. No. 25 East 26th-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN FURnished rooms in the house of a private family, No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let in suite or floors, with or without private table; also two single rooms.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOME rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOME ROOM, ALL CONVENIENCES, with board, in a private family; also, a hall room. Apply at No. 216 West

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Meeting of the American Association.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Interesting Papers Read—Contested Election Cases—The Public Charities of New-York—The Public Libraries of the United States.

The American Social Science Association, established in 1865, and having for its object "the scientific discussion and practical treatment of all questions relating to education, public health, economy and jurisprudence," commenced its session in this City yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Historical Society in Second-avenue. This is the eighth general meeting of the Association, and the second held in this City. The previous meetings have been held in Boston, (three,) in Albany, in New-Haven, in Hartford, and one in New-York.

The opening session yesterday afternoon was well attended by an intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Professor JOY, of Columbia College, J. G. BARNARD, of Boston, Rev. Dr. FROTHINGHAM, D. D. FIELD, Esq., HENRY HOLT, and many other prominent gentlemen.

OPENING ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Dr. S. ELIOT, President of the Association, opened the meeting by an address of considerable length, in which he gave a detailed statement of the origin and objects of the Association, its organization and mode of operations, together with a summary of what it had already accomplished. He said he took pleasure in comparing the condition of the Association at present with that in which it first presented itself in New-York two years ago. It had now what it did not have then—the strength of numbers and the maturity of labors, not only promised but performed. The President would not take up time in defining social science, which, however objectionable the name might be in some respects, is now sufficiently understood. The work of the Association was, first, social, in that it aimed to promote the well-being of society; and, second, scientific, in that it based its effects upon thought and method. The Association is a combination of the friends of the science, not made to be, its distinctive feature is a union of intelligence, rather than a union of interests. Its business, rather than a union of interests, is to bring men together, and gathered results. One chief function of the Association is to bring men together. The two great classes of earnest workers, those to whom ends are everything, and those to whom means are everything, may be reconciled in such an association as this. It asks of them to yield nothing essential to their individuality, but to make their separate impulses converge toward a common object. The President then touched upon the work actually before the Association. He stated that a pamphlet concerning the course of the University of Berlin was to be issued immediately as a contribution to University education in the United States. Another pamphlet would probably go to press before the end of the current year, containing a simple body of rules for the organization and administration of Public Libraries, together with a catalogue of a few thousand volumes adapted for general use, particularly in communities now without a public library. A third publication will follow soon, being the next number of the Journal of the Association, containing papers read at this meeting, with other articles upon the subject of social interest. The coming Winter will be occupied with carrying various measures of reform, which have been proved. He paid a high compliment to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of this City, and particularly to one of their number, Mr. GOVERNEUR, and said that their management of the City charities was as near perfection as could reasonably be expected.

At the close of Professor DWIGHT's paper the President introduced A. R. SPOFFORD, Esq., Librarian of Congress, who read a paper on the public libraries of the country, of which the following is an abstract:

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

"While no library in America has yet reached 200,000 volumes, there are more than twenty in Europe, if we may put faith in statistics, which have passed into proof. The advantages of these great libraries in their centuries of collection since the invention of printing, are enormous, and, as regards the earlier literature, cannot be overcome. The first books dedicated to a public use in this country were given through the Virginia Company of London, in 1696, to the college established in Virginia. But books and college both perished two years later, and to Harvard College, at Cambridge, belongs the honor of establishing the first American library which has survived. This was in 1726; and though partially destroyed by fire in 1764, the library sprang into renewed life, and now ranks fourth among our most valuable libraries. A great and well-chosen library is a microcosm of the universe, an encyclopedia of all that is known, from the earliest recorded history to the events or discoveries of to-day. Reference was made to the losses to history and literature constantly occurring from the conflagrations of libraries, and the only remedy, structures with fireproof interiors, was pointed out. The complaint rife in some quarters, that we have too many books in libraries, was keenly analyzed, and shown to be unfounded. American scholars and writers are continually driven abroad for materials not furnished in our libraries. Especially is this true of historical and literary investigations.

Interesting sketches were here given of the history and characteristics of the largest American libraries, whose contents stand as follows in 1869:

1. Library of Congress, Washington	182,000
2. Boston Public Library	152,000
3. Astor Library, New-York	120,000
4. Harvard College Library, Cambridge	118,000
5. Mercantile Library, New-York	104,000
6. Athenæum Library, Boston	100,000
7. Philadelphia Library Company, Philadelphia	95,000
8. New-York State Library, Albany	90,000
9. New-York Society Library, New-York	70,000
10. Yale College Library, New-Haven	60,000

The summary of the condition of the Library of Congress concluded with the suggestion that two things were yet needed to complete its usefulness, both to the National Legislature and to the people, by whose means it has been built up and sustained: First, the completion (now almost accomplished) of its printed catalogue of subjects, which will furnish a complete key to unlock its treasures; and, secondly, to be thrown open to readers during the evening, as well as during the hours of business. Its value to the numerous clerks employed in the public service would thereby be incalculably increased; and, if Washington is ever to become anything more than an insignificant city, it should present every reasonable privilege and attraction, both to residents and sojourners, which it is in the power of the Government to provide. The history of the Astor Library, founded by bequest made in 1850, although not opened to the public until 1854, had been made too familiar by repeated publication to need repetition. The generous founder gave two per cent. out of his fortune of $400,000 to create a public library for the City which had given him all his wealth. The gift was a splendid one—greater than had ever before been given in money to found a library. Moreover, the $4,000,000 of Mr. ASTOR twenty-five years ago appeared to be, and, perhaps, was a larger sum than $4,000,000 in the New-York of to-day. Yet it remains true that the bequest was but one-fiftieth part of the fortune of the donor, and that the growth and even the proper accommodation of the library must have stopped but for the spontaneous supplementary gifts of the principal inheritor of his vast wealth. The Library for New-York, in which we have neither few nor small. When it is considered how noble a collection of books is here brought together, how many of the costliest works in every department of art and science are opened freely for general consultation, how encyclopedical and yet how select is the library, it may seem invidious to suggest that New-York has not yet realized from the Astor bequest what the terms of the will would seem to demand—"a public library, accessible at all reasonable times and hours, for general use, free of expense, to persons resorting thereto." The fact that the people of this City enjoy in the Cooper Institute, through the wise and liberal endowment of a private citizen, a free reading room, filled with the best periodicals, American and foreign, and open to all comers both day and evening, renders the somewhat stringent regulations of its only free library in the same employment, and expense in throwing open the doors of the Astor Library during the evening hours, when alone it is possible for most readers to avail themselves of its stores. But there are no difficulties which could not readily be surmounted, certainly none for the public utility; and the just pride which every New-Yorker feels in the Astor Free Library is tempered by the and reflection that it is deemed necessary to close the gates of knowledge punctually half an hour before the sun goes down. Within a week past two great bequests of Dr. JAMES RUSH to the Philadelphia Library of over $1 11 Re Will be received for the purpose of Rye voters in a poll of over one stockholder. This lack of harmony is due to the fact that [illegible] Dr. RUSH [illegible] 10,000 volumes, [illegible] 10,000 volumes, [illegible] 10,000 volumes,